THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1939—VOL. XXXII, NO. 14

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Radio Safety System Urged for Lake Ships; Pact Links Pound, Franc

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 12, 1939

Radio Equipment of Lake Ships Held Inadequate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thad H. Brown told the Communications Commission today that radio communication facilities of shipping on the Great Lakes and coastal waters "do not adequately protect life and property."

For Great Lakes ships Mr. Brown proposed a uniform system of radio telephony to be established by agreement between the United States and Canada. He recommended radiotelephony or radiotelegraphy for vessels using bays, sounds, and other seaboard waterways of the United States.

Franc and Pound Linked for Duration of War

PARIS (AP)—Conclusion of a British-French monetary accord linking the franc and the pound until six months after signature of a peace treaty ending the war with Germany was announced today by Finance Minister Paul Reynaud.

He said the pact was designed to avoid any modification of the present existing parity between the currencies of Britain and France for the duration of hostilities.

Teamsters and Longshoremen Strike in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 282, and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 431, called a strike of 2,500 workers in the wholesale and retail lumber business in the Port of New York today.

Both Unions have been demanding better hours and wages. In a joint statement they said the strike was called after negotiations had failed.

War Booms Trans-Atlantic Air Mail

WASHINGTON (AP)—Post Office Department officials said today the volume of trans-Atlantic air mail had increased steadily since the European war started. Charles P. Graddick, Superintendent of Air Mail, said Pan American Airways carried 13,287 pounds of mail to Europe in November, compared with 4,570 pounds in July.

Blasts Wreck Miles of Texas Pipe Line

WICHITA FALLS, Texas (AP)—A series of explosions blew out nearly 40 miles of the Shell Pipe Line Company's 10-inch main connection near here today. One person was reported injured. An employee said the line was being cleaned by a scraper rammed through the pipe by compressed air at the time of the blast.

Turkey Asks Passage of German-Built Vessels

ANKARA (AP)—Turkey has asked Britain and France to permit passage of four 5,300-ton merchant vessels from Germany to Turkey, for whom they were built, well-informed sources said today.

The ships would be manned by Turkish crews. Since the vessels already have been paid for, the Turkish Government expects the request will be granted, these sources said.

Governor Johnson Inaugurated in Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Gov. Keen Johnson was inaugurated Chief Executive of Kentucky for a full four-year term today, succeeding himself.

The Richmond editor took over the Governorship Oct. 9 when A. B. Chandler resigned to accept appointment to the United States Senate. Mr. Johnson won the office Nov. 9 by election with an all-time record majority. He had been Lieutenant Governor.

U. S. Jewish Women Aid Refugees in Palestine

LAKEWOOD, N. J. (AP)—Mrs. Simcha Rabinowitz of New York, National Secretary of the Mizrachi Women's Organization of America, announced today the Jewish women's group had contributed approximately $500,000 to maintain homes and training schools for refugee and native girls in Palestine.

State Roads Are All Sanded; 'Not Quite So Cold' Forecast

Rising temperatures, the Statewide overnight job by sanding crews and the churn of motor traffic this morning combined to put the highways practically back to normal today after the first snow-and-ice surfacing motorists have experienced in this section this fall.

Except on exposed stretches and on curves where the sun and traffic had not broken the glaze, State highways were carrying a normal load. Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, took the overnight freeze for opportunity to caution motorists to exercise driving care consistent with this season of the year.

Mariners Meet Gale

Mariners took more of a buffeting than landsmen. A northeast gale raged offshore, accompanied by low temperatures, delaying the arrival of vessels at the Port of Boston and tying up nearly two score fishing boats at Newport, R. I., where they took refuge.

The outlook for tonight, according to the Weather Bureau, is for "fair and not quite so cold." The lowest temperature is expected to be around 20 degrees, as against the low of 18 at 6:30 this morning. The low record for this date stands at 7 degrees, in 1934. In 1911 the maximum for the day was 68 degrees.

Wednesday is to be marked by increasing cloudiness, with rising temperatures, probably turning to rain or snow.

All the State highways are in good condition today, according to James E. Lawrence, State Highway Maintenance Engineer, with every main road sanded in danger spots and on curves and inclines.

Sanding Done Early

Few sanding units were out this morning, he said, since the main job was done late yesterday afternoon and last night. Approximately 200 trucks and 800 men spent yesterday—and about 50 per cent of their number, last night—sanding the roads. The State unit consisted of about 136 trucks. The others were hired locally.

In some sections in the western part of the State, Mr. Lawrence said, snow plows were called out. Jacob's Ladder and the Mohawk Trail were sanded three times. In Essex County, 80 per cent of the equipment was on the road by afternoon. Worcester district was reported under control by midnight. Cape roads were sanded last night, following a rain accompanied by a drop in temperatures.

The northern Adirondacks of New York State drew the low for the night, 20 degrees below zero at Mountain View, Franklin County. Burlington, Vt., with one above zero, was low for the New England States.

The World At Your Fireside

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Ski Plane Skips Over Alps' Crests Just for Skiers

ST. GALLEN, Switzerland (AP)—The St. Gallen Aero Club operates a mountain-skipping ski plane for skiers only.

Their special plane leaves airports near the railroad and main commercial air lines and skims across snow-covered Alps which few commercial planes would risk crossing to the ski resorts of the Engadine.

It is equipped with landing skis and has room only for the pilot, two passengers and three pairs of skis. The extra pair is for the pilot.

The plane's top speed is 180 k p. h. (112 m. p. h.) and it can land on any flat stretch of ground over 40 yards in length—which is a good thing in Alpine country.

Seeks Presidency

By a Staff Photographer

Robert A. Taft

Republican United States Senator from Ohio in Boston today.

Taft's War Cry For Balancing Of the Budget

Balancing of the Federal budget should be one of the major objectives of the Republican Party, Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, the first aspirant for the 1940 Republican nomination to tour New England, stated today.

Seated in the library at the home of Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy under President Hoover, Senator Taft declared savings could be made in most every national department, but added that budget balancing would necessitate two years' work by the new President.

Senator Taft charged that "all national departments have been operated on the Eccles philosophy that deficits are a blessing in disguise." He insisted relief and farm expenditures certainly could be cut.

Idleness Problem

As a cure for the present unemployment problem, Senator Taft proposed "sufficient encouragement of private enterprise instead of discouragement by constant overregulation and taxation," arguing that such a course would "restore prosperity to a point where the jobless will be re-employed."

The Ohio Senator promised to outline a specific Republican program in his speech tonight before the Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Boston City Club. Tonight's address is scheduled to be the most important in his five-day tour of New England which started at Portland, Maine, yesterday.

Mr. Taft will spend Wednesday in Massachusetts. Thursday he will speak in Rhode Island and at Springfield, Mass. He will spend Friday in Connecticut, and leave for Cleveland Friday night.

Regarding the unemployment problem, Senator Taft insisted encouragement of private enterprise has always been the course leading out of previous depressions and he believed conditions were not sufficiently different now to warrant a different course.

Cut in Regulation

Therefore, Senator Taft proposed a steady reduction of governmental regulation, and price fixing, adjustment of taxes—such as repeal of the capital gains tax—to encourage business, particularly the small business man, who, he said, has been chief sufferer under the New Deal. The start of new small businesses, he said, has been discouraged by the number of reports the Government requires, with resulting higher operating costs.

Indeed, perhaps the most striking fact of today's political scene is the reversal of the party generations. Eight years ago, even four years ago, the Democrats set great store on being the "party of youth," and the Republicans were condemned as graybeards. Now the tables are turned. The Republicans are attacked as inexperienced striplings, and the Democrats shake their heads with the airs of sage wisdom.

There seemed to be only two unhappy men at the Gridiron dinner, victims of the satirical thrusts. One was Paul V. McNutt, who found himself called to his feet for a speech immediately after being christened in song as "The Sheik of Terre Hutt." That was enough to dismay any self-respecting man, and presidential candidate, especially at a time when his campaign managers are trying to "de-glamorize" him a bit. The other victim was Harold L. Ickes, whose face turned and remained a deep carmine when he was depicted in the guise of Donald Duck, quacking irascibly at every sort of question, but crowing like a rooster when asked his opinion of himself!

Hard to Freeze a Roosevelt

President Roosevelt did not mind at all the satire which came in his direction, for he was portrayed as the Sphinx, and this is a self-chosen role. Perhaps it is not indiscreet to disclose that Mr. Roosevelt asked that the eight-foot Sphinx which two Gridironers had constructed—in the best Gutzon Borglum, or great-stone-face manner—be given to him for perpetuation at the Hyde Park library.

The President showed great interest in the manner of construction of this image. It was built of mushed-up newspapers, spread and hardened on a wire mesh. A good many different newspapers went into the construction, including some old copies of this one. But when Mr. Roosevelt was told that his visage came principally from a certain Washington newspaper, he exclaimed in great glee: "I'll bet I know whose editorials they used!"

Likewise, it is no secret to reveal that Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota made a bang-up good speech, though off-the-record, which was on a par with one delivered by Thomas E. Dewey last spring at the same dinner. Governor Stassen is under constitutional age for the presidential nomination in 1940, and so it was proposed to President Roosevelt Saturday night that he change the Minnesotan's birthday just to oblige the Republicans.

Nor is it a secret to say that Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish Minister, got the greatest ovation of the dinner, with the distinguished audience rising and cheering him. Next in volume of applause was Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, and third in line was Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, always a Gridiron favorite.

It's Meat and Drink to Him

The person who enjoys the Gridiron dinners most is a certain inmost-circle member of the White House group. He is a man of strong dislikes, and in the years since March, 1933, he has developed a number of them which it would be indiscreet for him to reveal publicly. But when the Gridiron Club aims a shaft at some of his more irksome colleagues, this particular official roars with laughter which is happily concealed by the enveloping dusk.

Most professional politicians are thick-skinned, most of them have a sense of humor, and most of them understand that satirical publicity is better than no publicity. So it's a disappointed public man who finds that the Gridiron Club has ignored him. Remember, the Ford car owes a lot to the joke book.

Maybe, some day, a politician will be smart enough to hire a jokester to join his "brain trust," just to think up funny stories about the great man. But these should be jokes at the candidate's expense, not brilliant quips from his own tongue. Voters are believed to distrust witty men, according to American experience.

Vice-President Tom Marshall was forever pointing out that alleged fact, at his own expense. Abraham Lincoln carefully attributed his jokes to others, but President Roosevelt has skirted close to the edge of personal wit at times. Vice-President Garner uses homely phrases, not witticisms, and these are safe enough if they aren't too sparkling. No, American political humor is of a plodding, earthy variety, dipped in local color. Such were the Coolidge jokes, which, indeed, were often enough partly at the Vermonter's expense.

So, candidates, get busy. Perhaps the greatest proof of democracy's eternal rightness is its ability to laugh.

Erwin D. Canham.

President's Kin Opposed Ruling By Labor Board

Boettiger, Seattle editor, resented order but complied so not to embarrass President.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Picking and choosing among the interoffice memoranda of the National Labor Relations Board, the Congressional Investigating Committee came upon the most piquant confidential record of the day in statement that John Boettiger, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, complied with a Board order against his Seattle newspaper under protest and primarily to avoid embarrassing the Administration.

This statement, along with an examination of the events leading to the resignation of Towne Nylander, Labor Board Los Angeles Regional Director, amid charges of "conspiracy" with Harry Bridges, west coast labor leader, were the features of the second day's hearing.

Again Dr. William M. Leiserson, most recent appointee to the three-man Board, was the witness. The House Committee under Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, which has taken a truckload of the Board's documents, is now culling these out, and presenting them one by one, for comment by Dr. Leiserson.

The Boettiger Bomb

As on the first day, elements of drama were present in the hearing. Edmund M. Toland, Committee counsel, presented the Boettiger memorandum and immediately thereafter asked for a five-minute recess, while the 20 or 30 reporters present threw the hearing into confusion as they scrambled for copies.

It proved to be a memorandum marked "personal and confidential" and sent by Elwyn J. Eagen, of the Seattle Board office, to Nathan Witt, Board Secretary, discussing a private conversation with Mr. Boettiger. The Board ordered Mr. Boettiger, manager of a Hearst newspaper in Seattle to reinstate employees discharged, as it was asserted, for union activities. Mr. Eagen reported Mr. Boettiger had complied with the Board's order and continued in part:

"Boettiger stated that he was very sympathetic with the Act, but that when it was administered by a board which made the kind of decision it made in this case, that he didn't blame employers for complaining about the Board.

Kept It to Himself

"He stated very definitely that he did not intend to take the matter up with the President, that he never used his family connections

(Continued on Page 26, Column 2)

Finland Over the League

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

The Threat of Hitlerism Causes Neutrals to Act Cautiously

While Germany is not now a member of the League it is well represented in the lobbies where the word is being passed around to neutrals that whatever they do is being closely watched by the Reich to see that their neutrality is genuine.

The upper view shows a meeting of the Council of the League. In upper inset is Dr. Rudolf Holsti, former Foreign Minister of Finland and its present representative at League meetings. At right is Carl J. Hambro of Norway, Assembly President.

Huge Costs Mark Compulsory Plan Of Sickness Insurance

Never since compulsory sickness insurance was initiated in Europe more than half a century ago has the United States seen so important a movement for adoption of the system as that coming to focus in Congress this winter through the Wagner health bill. While the bill says nothing of compulsory sickness insurance, it offers subsidies to the states which, it is agreed, would serve to encourage the introduction of compulsory systems by state action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Analysis of the costs of compulsory sickness insurance as it could be developed under the Wagner national health bill now pending in the Senate, and also of ways of financing the system, is supplied by some leading Government officials interested in the "National Health Program."

Following is the substance of their views:

"The Wagner health bill is scheduled to be reported out early in the next session of Congress by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor which has it under consideration. This bill, which is likely to be one of the most important measures before Congress, does not require sickness insurance; it proposes Federal aid to assist states in setting up expanded state systems of public health, maternal and child care, general medical care, hospital construction, and disability insurance. It is expected that with such Federal help a number of states would adopt compulsory sickness insurance. The bill leaves the decision to each state.

"Ultimately it is conceivable that all might adopt such insurance and that we should then have a series of 48 state systems comparable to that in unemploy-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Banker Denies Control Over Five Millions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, New York City banker and railroad executive, testified before the Monopoly Committee today that he and his brother Roland exercised "no control" over a securities corporation in which they have invested more than $5,000,000.

Mr. Harriman, frequent consultant of President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, had refused shortly before to express an opinion as to what activities might be a violation of the 1933 Banking Act which made it "unlawful" for commercial banks to engage in securities underwriting.

Mr. Harriman, in reply to questions, testified that he and his brother and other members of the Harriman family owned substantially all of the private banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, a partnership.

Hints at Evasion

He and his brother, he added, also own "substantially all of the preferred and more than 90 per cent of the common stock in Harriman, Ripley & Company," a corporation engaged in selling securities and first known as Brown, Harriman and Company when established in 1934.

Peter R. Nehemkis, committee counsel, raised the point whether the Harriman interest in the private bank and the securities corporation was "merely a technical revision" of capital interests under the 1933 Banking Law which called

(Continued on Page 26, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Gridiron Dinner and Lighter Side of Things Help Brighten the Washington Atmosphere—But Are Some Faces Red!

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

"You are the eighth lady," said a gallant Washington gentleman at a party this week end, "whom I've told this afternoon I'd love to see in the White House."

That shows how crowded the capital has been with presidential hopefuls, it shows how excited and how uncertain the atmosphere really is. Because, in all probability, any one of those eight ladies has a real chance of success.

Perhaps the forthcoming presidential campaign will be bitter and severe. But it doesn't look that way at present. It is the prospect of inevitable defeat that makes a political party bitter, and both Republicans and Democrats are distinctly hopeful and good-humored today. At Saturday night's Gridiron dinner, there was a good deal of fraternizing across party lines. Democrats were inspecting the new Republican youth brigade, which they call the Republican kindergarten, and Republicans were looking confidently for worlds to conquer.

Bremen Eludes British Fleet; Soviet Ignores League Offer

Finns in White Paper reveal Russian demand for a naval base on Hangoe Island.

The Bremen, Germany's crack liner, eluded the British navy. It steamed into German waters after having been sighted, but not attacked, by a British submarine on its surprise trip from Murmansk.

Russia—by not replying within the 24-hour time limit—has in effect said "no" to the League of Nations offer of mediation in the Soviet-Finnish undeclared war. The time limit expired at noon (E. S. T.) today.

A Finnish White Paper disclosed the details of the pre-war Soviet-Finnish negotiations, confirming Russia's demand for a naval base on Hangoe Island.

In the Finnish campaign, Russian forces occupied Pitkaranta, a railway terminus on the north shore of Lake Lagoda and Salla, 400 miles to the north, while generally holding their ground on the Karelian Isthmus and elsewhere on the line. The Russians have reached points a fifth of the distance across Finland, but face a difficult forest region ahead.

Belgium may fight for the Netherlands it was indicated when a Chamber of Deputies committee agreed that the reasons for Belgian neutrality would be modified if Holland were attacked.

On the Western Front German patrol work was active in the Saar region, where British troops, for the first time, were in direct engagement with the Germans. The British troops were disclosed to have repulsed an attack by three sections of Nazi troops south of Buschdorf, near the Moselle valley.

Britain's Prize Court awarded to the British crown government four German merchant ships previously captured by the British navy.

League 'on Trial'

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 12—Behind the scenes at Geneva, as the expiration of the 24-hour time limit records the failure of the League's attempt to obtain an armistice in the Finnish-Soviet conflict, an admittedly desperate struggle is being waged to save the League itself.

Fully anticipating a negative reply or none at all from Moscow to its telegram urging a truce and the resumption of negotiations under the aegis of the League, the special committee set up yesterday to study Finland's appeal instructed the Secretariat to go ahead and prepare a draft resolution. Feeling that the last hope of salvaging even the little that remains of the League's authority and prestige depends on what it does now to aid the Finns, League officials are making a supreme ef-

(Continued on Page 26, Column 1)

Finnish White Paper outlines Soviet scheme: Page 6.

Bremen Slips By British Navy And Sails Into Home Waters

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (AP)—The great liner Bremen steamed safely into German waters tonight, once more escaping the British Navy's net on its homeward voyage from Murmansk, its Russian Arctic refuge.

German authorities said it had arrived within an unidentified "safe zone" under command of Capt. A. Ahrens, the skipper who took the liner out of New York Aug. 30 and sailed it into Murmansk by a far northern route.

Earlier authorities had indicated that it was expected at a German port, presumably Bremerhaven.

They asserted that German scouting planes were hovering over the Bremen as it neared a home port after an absence of more than three months and that these planes compelled a British submarine which was encountered to submerge.

Germans insisted that the scouting planes did not constitute a convoy and for that reason it would have been a violation of international law had the submarine torpedoed the Bremen without warning.

Sighted by Sub

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The German luxury liner Bremen, successful in dodging the British fleet since war started, was sighted this morning by a British submarine which the Admiralty said refrained from attacking it without warning.

The Bremen apparently was heading toward Germany from Murmansk, Arctic Russian port, where it found refuge last September.

The Admiralty's announcement said that the submarine in failing to attack without warning acted according to "the rules of sea warfare."

The Admiralty gave no hint as to where the submarine encountered the Bremen or whether it took any action to capture it.

The Bremen, $20,000,000 liner of 51,731 tons and flagship of the German merchant fleet, sailed from New York only 36 hours before Britain declared war on Germany and managed to elude the British Navy's search for it and reach Murmansk.

British naval observers pointed out that the Bremen's speed of 30 knots would make capture by a submarine virtually impossible. A submarine can travel from 15 to 20 knots on the surface and about 10 knots submerged.

[A Netherlands seaman who had been a member of the Bremen's crew related on Oct. 12 how the liner had eluded British patrols searching for it by taking an Atlantic route to the far north and out of the regular shipping lanes.

E. Post, a cook, told his story on return from Murmansk.

Mr. Post said the ship's captain was determined to destroy the Bremen rather than let it fall into British hands. He said barrels of gasoline were kept on deck to set the vessel on fire at the first sign of an Allied warship.

German consular officials protested bitterly to the United States when customs officers in New York held up the Bremen's sailing on the eve of the war by searching it for arms.

The Bremen's crew was reported to have returned to Germany from Murmansk on Oct. 5.]

A Reporter Tours the Maginot Line

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE MAGINOT LINE, France, Dec. 11 — The situation along the narrow Franco-German front between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers today represents the reverse of what I found on a previous visit to the front two months ago.

Then the French were edging into Germany, ironing out the projections of German territory into France, notably around Warndt Forest, west of Forbach. Now the French have withdrawn from Germany and are endeavoring to straighten out the irregular frontier line to their advantage.

Such French frontier towns as Forbach and Saarguemines are today in No Man's Land with neither side occupying them firmly and with patrols occasionally clashing in their neighborhood during nocturnal raids. This change, however, indicates nothing as regards the future course of the war, because a large-scale collision between the two armies, with their modern weapons of destruction, has not occurred. The French did not touch the Siegfried Line during their September advance and the Germans at no point touch the Maginot Line today.

Still "All Quiet"

The war retains its singularly mild and gentlemanly character with a conspicuous absence of fierce bombing raids which were generally anticipated at the outbreak of hostilities. The fighting activities have been restricted to skirmishes between advanced patrols with occasional artillery duels and air combats.

I have just returned from a visit to several combat units which now are resting in Lorraine after being engaged in the earlier fighting. The visit conveyed the impression that the morale and physical condition of the French troops were excellent. They were quartered in barns in villages where one sometimes sinks knee-deep in mud, after stepping off the main roads.

The troops are well fed, receiving meat, usually beef, twice a day and the French officers have not forgotten Napoleon's dictum that an army marches on its stomach. One Colonel conceived the ingenious idea of holding a competition for the best cook, and allowing the men to act as the jury.

Ability of Officers

Incidentally, the visitor to the French Army is impressed by the ability of many of the higher regimental officers to treat the men in an extremely human and democratic fashion while still preserving the fullest dignity and maintaining the most efficient discipline. During the trip I met an Alsatian who possessed the unusual background of having served as a private in the German Army during the World War when Alsace Lorraine belonged to Germany and who is now holding the rank of Captain in the French Army. Questioned regarding the major differences between the two armies he replied, "Discipline is the first characteristic of the German Army and initiative of the French. And French officers are much more agreeable to their men than the German officers."

The general health of the troops is excellent. The effect of regular meals and outdoor life has more than offset the bleak, rainy weather and cramped, bare quarters. This of course, is not true of the unfortunate victims of mines and shells of whom I saw a number in the well-equipped military hospital at Saverne. But casualties thus far have been extremely light on both sides.

French officers with whom I talked generally expressed the conviction that the present calm could not last indefinitely. They also generally believed that war could not be won without a decisive military victory and were confident of the Franco-British ability to win this victory, although opinion differed as to whether the war might be won by spring or would require a much longer time.

Reconnaissance Groups

A branch of the French Army, organized some years ago, which has come into great prominence during the present war is the so-called "reconnaissance groups" whose function it is to keep in constant contact with the enemy and to engage in raids and scouting expeditions. I met two daring young soldiers who had slipped, Indian fashion, into the German town of Ludweiler during the French invasion of the Saar and carried off as trophy the banner of the German Association of Radio Users ornamented with the German swastika. I also met a young noncommissioned officer who had won the two highest French military decorations, the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire for having rescued the body of a fallen officer under heavy German fire and held out with a small patrol against a larger German force in Forest Warndt. These "reconnaissance groups" represent the elite among the French cavalry and are regularly filled with the most daring and promising soldiers.

British Troops

British troops are stationed farther Northwest near the Belgian border. Some foreign observers find that the British troops are more exuberant than the French, whose dominant mood is one of resigned, determined stoicism. There is rather a conspicuous contrast between the pay of the British and French since the French private receives the negligible sum of 75 centimes, unless he is front lines, when he gets 10 francs a day still much less than the British. However, one French officer told me his men appreciated the point when he told them it was not the French but the British Government which was paying the soldiers so that British people must ultimately foot the bill.

Front-Line Styles For Correspondents

By the Associated Press

London

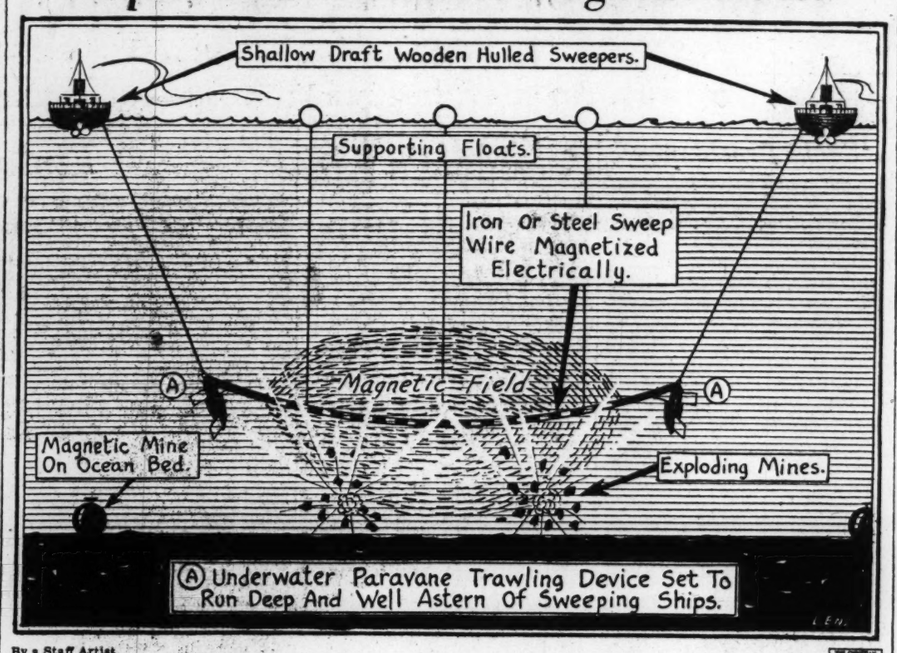
American newspaper correspondents swapped business suits for khaki uniforms for their recent official visit to the front—but the absence of detailed instructions produced an effect wonderful to behold.

Some of the correspondents had boots, some had slacks, some had Sam Browne belts, some had raincoats lined with sheep's wool. Others had greatcoats big enough to shelter a family of midgets.

Map cases, field glasses, gas masks, tin hats—all fairly dripped from the fully equipped correspondent. Arm brassards vertically striped in red and white added a barber's pole effect.

Once fully installed in the equipment it takes two men and a large boy to get the average correspondent out.

Expert Hits at Reich's Magnetic Mines


Shallow Draft Wooden Hulled Sweepers.
Supporting Floats.
Iron Or Steel Sweep Wire Magnetized Electrically.
Magnetic Field
Magnetic Mine On Ocean Bed.
Exploding Mines.
(A) Underwater Paravane Trawling Device Set To Run Deep And Well Astern Of Sweeping Ships.

By a Staff Artist

Possible Method of Sweeping Out Germany's Puzzling New Mines

Although the British have announced they have developed a successful counter weapon to the magnetic mine, actual details are unknown.

British Find Device to Sweep Out Mines

LONDON (CP) — The Royal Navy has found counter weapons for the German magnetic mine, naval circles have disclosed.

Apparatus is being installed in ships on a large scale and the authorities are confident it will prove successful in sweeping estuaries and trade channels where German submarines and planes have planted mines.

The design of the new apparatus is an Admiralty secret, but one naval authority expressed the opinion it would master the magnetic mine.

Safest Way?

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the secret of Germany's magnetic mines now revealed, observers are speculating on the safest and most effective means of disposing of the undersea menace.

With the World War type of mine it was possible to drag at some distance from the mine sweeper for the cable which connected the floating mine with its anchor. This line was cut, and when the mine bobbed to the surface it could be set off with rifle fire.

But with the new type of magnetic mine, of which three were recently salvaged intact by the British, mine-sweeping operations take on a somewhat more complicated aspect.

[Details of the magnetc mine, given in The Christian Science Monitor Dec. 7, indicate that the mine lying on the ocean floor is actuated by a small coil-wound bar. A steel-hulled ship passing overhead acts as a permanent magnet, inducing a small current which makes the coil-wound bar operate as an electromagnet, releasing the firing device.]

Inasmuch as the magnetic mine is actuated by steel-hulled ships, wooden craft are the first requisite for the new mine-sweeping operations.

One possible scheme would be to blow the mines up by dragging a magnetized sweep over them. This would require two wooden-hulled trawlers traveling at a suitable distance apart. From each ship would be extended a line, held below the surface at the proper distance by a so-called paravane or "kite"—a device equipped with vanes which, when in motion in the water, tends to pull below the surface.

Between the two kites would be a sweep of heavy wire rope, or one-inch chain, suitably wired for being magnetized electrically. The kites could be set so that the sweep would clear the bottom and be towed well astern of the two light-draft sweepers.

If necessary, floats could be employed to take up the sag which might result from the heavy sweep extending any distance between the kites, and tending to pull the kites together.

The toll in ruined sweeps would be high, but a plentiful supply of spares would keep the sweepers going.

Meanwhile, it will be interesting to learn how Britain recovered specimens of the German magnetic mines. Having no buoyancy, these mines could not have drifted ashore or have been swept up by conventional means.

The only alternative method appears to have been to send a diver down to locate one of the mines and devise a means of hoisting it out of the water.

Such an operation would obviously require great risks, both on the part of the diver, and on the part of those engaged in hoisting and transporting the mine to shore.

Moreover, the entire procedure constitutes a most delicate operation.

Arms Aid to Finland Hits Snag in Delivery

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—With American public and private funds pouring forth copiously for the civilian relief of Finland, the emphasis shifted today to the question of how Finland's even more urgent military necessities can be met.

Neither this Government's $10,000,000 loan nor the bulk of the private funds being collected may be used for military aircraft or certain arms and ammunition which are primary and immediate needs. The terms of the loan and of the collection of funds forbid it.

Now that foodstuffs and other supplies are taken care of by the new funds, however, Finland will be able to apply its already existing balances in this country exclusively to military needs. It is also not considered impossible that the Allied powers would loan something out of their large dollar balances for this purpose.

Factories Booked Up

With the money assured, however, the problem of effective delivery of fighting planes has only begun. The best informed aviation circles here state that Britain and particularly France would have to release some of their planes which are now coming off American assembly lines, since the factories are booked up solidly and the War Department is unwilling to relax its demands at the present time.

An alternative would be quiet action by the British and French to sell Finland some of their American planes already in Europe or en route, relying on fresh supplies from the United States to fill their ranks before heavy air warfare threatens in the spring.

Gas masks for the civilian population of Finland seemed assured after conferences between Julius Klein, head of the new Finnish American Trading Corporation which will administer the $10,000,000 loan, and Government officials.

Mr. Klein said that American firms had stocks of trucks, gasolene, oil, first aid supplies, and the like already available at strategic points in Europe, and could make deliveries speedily.

General Consent to Loan

Meanwhile, a number of illuminating reactions to the Government loan were registered.

Rarely has there been a more swift or more generally endorsed effort on behalf of a foreign government. With President Roosevelt and former President Hoover in friendly competition to mobilize Government credit and private outright gifts, it appeared that criticism of this newest venture in internationalism would be at a minimum.

Only the Foreign Policy Association, through Vera Micheles Dean writing in its bulletin, offered a word of warning.

Finns' Credit High

Finland's credit is being accepted, in view of that country's debt-paying record, as quite adequate to justify a loan on the part of the RFC, which is not supposed to take large risks with its money. Not only is the $10,000,000 loan equal to more than 11 per cent of the Finnish national budget for last year, but it exceeds the total of Finland's debt to the United States, whose principal amounted to $9,000,000 originally and now stands at $7,998,464 after payment of the Dec. 15 installment of $243,693.

It has been suggested that Finland is one of the very few European countries entitled to a loan of this character, since the Johnson Act bars loans to defaulting governments, but in fact this is not the case. The charter of the Export-Import Bank as passed by Congress expressly exempts that bank from the Johnson Act.

British Prize Court Awards Four Reich Ships to Crown

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A British prize court today officially seized as property of the Crown four German vessels captured by the British Fleet.

They were the 13,615-ton liner Cap Norte, the 2,337-ton steamer Hannah Boge, the 1,375-ton steamer Bianca, and the Elvira III, a small auxiliary yacht.

The first report on the blockade of German exports which began Dec. 4 said that only small quantities of goods of German origin had been discovered on ships taken to British contrabrand bases.

The News Chronicle, London daily, commented that this suggested reluctance of neutral shipowners to accept German exports.

The Admiralty declined to express an opinion on whether a German raider had attacked the overdue merchantmen Ashlea and Trevanion, which sailed from Cape Town, Union of South Africa, and the Huntsman, from India. They and the Newton Beech, from an undisclosed port, were officially given up as lost.

Other shipping losses included the Greek steamer Garoufalia, 4,708 tons, torpedoed off the coast of Norway with four fatalities.

Refugees on Flint?

BERGEN, Norway, Dec. 12 (AP)—The odyssey of the City of Flint may end in a voyage to the United States with Finnish refugees.

Shipping circles said the American vessel, which first sprang into the news with the rescue of survivors from the sunken Athenia Sept. 3 was expected here Dec. 16 from Haugesund, Norway, where cargo was discharged.

The Flint was to depart again Dec. 18 from an undisclosed northern Norwegian port, where informed sources said Finnish refugees would be picked up.

Captured by the German raider Deutschland, Oct. 9, the Flint was taken to Murmansk, Soviet Russia, but upon returning southward was restored to the American crew Nov. 3 when the Norwegian Admiralty took command.

Sea Challenge

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (AP)—Germany has placed British sea power distinctly on the defensive, the official German news agency, DNB, asserted today.

DNB argued that in announcing that shipping in certain territorial waters and river mouths had been placed under jurisdiction of naval authorities, the British have admitted that pure trade routes to Britain no longer exist.

Even neutral shipping, DNB said, has been placed under British naval protection.

Ship Aground

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The British steamer Middlesbro, 989 tons, was reported today to have struck a submerged object or gone aground on the east coast of England last week. The crew of 15 was rescued.

Mine Sinks Ship

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 12 (AP) — The 3,792-ton Swedish steamer Torne struck a mine and sank today in the Oresund 25 miles south of Copenhagen. The crew's fate was not immediately known.

Fishermen Flee

OSTEND, Belgium, Dec. 12 (AP) —A Belgian fishing fleet returned safely to port today to tell of running into a French mine field. When they drew their nets three mines went off in succession. The fishermen cut their cables and fled.

New Way to Fight War Advanced by Liddell Hart

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12—A plea that the Allies should make a declaration "renouncing military assault as a means of curing aggression" and simultaneously should issue an explicit statement on Allied war aims is advanced here by Capt. Liddell Hart, acqnowledged British authority on military strategy and tactics.

In an article entitled "Is there a new way to fight this strange war?" in the Express, Captain Hart, who is recognized as having had considerable influence on the formulation of British military policy, contends that the present war has so far confirmed the contention that defense is the master of attack where two well-equipped modern forces meet. He therefore looks for a new technique in countering present day aggression.

Briefly he advocates, besides renouncing military assault, the development of economic and moral pressure to the full while making the best disposition of the Allied military forces to meet any German attempts to break through such pressure. Germany, he says, has skillfully employed "camouflaged war" during the last three years thereby outmaneuvering its opponents. It is time, he says, that the Allies replaced the traditional war methods by "a policy of economic and moral 'excommunication'." Such a departure from the traditional military prosecution of war would, he believes, have the additional advantage of being likelier to obtain the co-operation of the United States and other countries.

So far the Allied policy seems to have borne out the conclusion reached by Captain Hart in "Defense of Britain," a book published just before hostilities started in which he said, "Our chief risk of losing the war lies in trying to 'win the war' by pursuing the mirage of a decisive victory on the battlefield."

Among the problems which it seems would arise from a defensive war, are these:

Would an economic blockade alone suffice to achieve the Allied aim of defeating Hitlerism and outlawing aggression?

If the German interpretation of stalemate on the Western Front should lead it to advance alone or in co-operation with Russia into the Balkans, are Britain and France prepared to transfer surplus armed forces from the west to the threatened countries?

In advocating an explicit statement of Allied war aims, Captain Hart says that such a policy would remove the German fear of another military occupation and a vindictive peace.

Nation Opens Purse for Finnish Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Aid to Finland was being pushed rapidly forward throughout the United States today with establishment of branches of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., headed by Herbert Hoover. Announcement at the Fund's headquarters here said 2,000 mayors were being appointed by Mr. Hoover to head relief committees in their communities to co-operate with newspapers which have been pressed into service for the receipt of funds. Mr. Hoover said 1,200 daily papers had responded to his request to receive local donations.

Contributions ranging from pennies to $1,000 continue to pour in. The first check from a newspaper totaling $601.25 came from the Virginia Daily Enterprise, Virginia, Minn., a community of approximately 11,000 people and one of the largest Finnish communities in the Nation. A check for $5 was received from Montgomery Evans, with a note explaining that he had lost all his possessions on the steamship Athenia when it was sunk at the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Hoover has appointed the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffith & Company to set up an accounting system for the fund and to conduct a running audit of the books. The firm worked in a similar capacity for the Belgian Relief Commission in 1914. The Chase National Bank and the National City Bank were named as depositories by Raymond Sawtelle, Treasurer of the Fund.

Recalling the great need which he saw among the people of Europe during and after the World War, Mr. Hoover urged speedy collection of funds. In order to keep the overhead at a minimum, he requested that donations be made directly to newspapers.

"We must make each dollar reach the Finnish people with microscopic overhead," he said. "I urge again that all donations for this Fund should be made directly to the newspapers in each locality. They receive the donations, acknowledge them through their columns and thus save all the overhead expense that ordinarily accompanies such a public movement."

The formal appeal to governors and mayors of the Nation to mark Dec. 17 as "Finland Day" has met with Nationwide support. Churchmen of all faiths have signified their consent to observe the day, in accordance with Mr. Hoover's request to them to "appeal for divine protection for the war-locked nonbelligerents."

Latest additions to the list of national sponsors of the fund include the Right Rev. William G. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York; Hugh Gibson, Chairman of the World's Fair Committee; William Edwin Hall, President, Boy's Clubs of America; Dr. Julius Klein, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce; John W. Davis, Howard Heinz, Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Arch W. Shaw, Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside Church, New York; Robert M. Hutchins, President, Chicago University; Charles Seymour, President, Yale University; A. C. Balch, President, Board of Trustees, California Institute of Technology; Otis N. Brown, Commander-in-Chief Veterans of Foreign Wars; Allen Wardwell; Charles R. Hook, President, American Rolling Mills; Carl W. Ackerman, Dean, School of Journalism, Columbia University, and Hendrik William Van Loon, who is Vice-Chairman of the New York chapter of the fund, which is headed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

In accepting membership on the National Committe, Mr. Van Loon declared that the neutral nations of Europe would be lost if Finland were defeated. "There is no power that can save them except America, which is pledged to a course of neutrality," he added.

Carnegie Endowment Leads Move for Peace Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Efforts to bring about "a genuine world peace and co-operation based on the program of economic, financial and political co-operation" sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce is the objective of a committee appointed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at the semiannual meeting of its trustees here yesterday.

The special committee, which will work in conjunction with the International Chamber of Commerce, is composed of Thomas J Watson, President of the International Business Machines; Harper Sibley, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Eliot Wadsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of the Endowment's Division of Economics and History.

Prominent among the Chamber's program, adopted at the Chatham House Conference in London in 1935 and now to be pressed by the Committee, are recommendations for the establishment of low tariff or free trade unions and for a conference between Great Britain and the United States, as the world's great creditor nations, on measures for aiding debtor nations to meet their obligations in services and goods, thus re-establishing commercial stability.

Plea for Stability

The Chatham conference held that currency instability and exchange chaos bred trade difficulties; trade-restricting barriers; accumulation of gold in a few centers; discouragement of long-term lending; narrowing of the world's markets and a decline in world prices.

"We recommend," the Conference said, "that the leading governments, especially, in the first instance, those of France, Great Britain and the United States, should consult one another without delay for the purpose of coming to a provisional stabilization of exchange on the basis of gold — allowing for the possibility of readjustment in case of need—with a view to the establishment of a stable world gold standard."

Declaring that "international economic and financial problems depend for their solution upon the preservation of peace and the restoration of political confidence and security," it is proposed to foster "the habit of consultation between nations on equal terms, and thus keep out of the atmosphere of war, which, when it exists, makes almost impossible an adequate period of time for negotiation and the peaceful solution of disputes."

For Strengthening of League

The Endowment Committee will work for a strengthening of the League of Nations, support of judicial settlement of international disputes by use of the Permanent Court of International Justice and of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, checking the constant growth of armaments and steps to increase the effectiveness of the Pact of Paris by providing a regular method of consultation and by affording an adequate interpretation of it.

It will also strive for "recogntion by peoples, as well as by governments, of the fact that continuous consultation is the best safeguard against war and that should restraints be necessary, economic measures could or would be effective if virtually universal and that, if effective, military measures would be unnecessary."

In addition, the Committee will seek "the co-operation of the nations to raise the standard of living of their several peoples and to assist in solving their pressing social problems as has already been undertaken through the International Labor Organization."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and of the Endowment, presided at the meeting, which saw William Wallace Chapin, owner and publisher of the San Francisco Argonaut, elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, of Santa Barbara, Calif.

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Organizing Peace by Regions Offered as an Enduring Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Lasting peace today can only be organized by regions and must be planned simultaneously with domestic social reforms, according to the 150 American foreign university students who met in a two-day conference to consider "The Bases of a Durable Peace" at the International House here over the week-end.

Four separate commission sessions dealing with economic, political, and ideological programs and with peace machinery came to the conclusion that the League of Nations was too encompassing, that regional pacts were more practical than an ideological grouping such as suggested in Clarence Streit's "Union Now," and that the Hull trade agreements were a step in the right direction.

Real Job in West

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, authority on Latin-American affairs, told the conference, which was held under the auspices of the International Student Service, that "those who want to do something constructive had better look to the Western Hemisphere, where a real job is to be done."

"Latin Americans no longer regard this Government as fostering 'Yankee Imperialism,' although they are always careful to watch out for it," Dr. Inman said.

"Those who want a real scrap should get in and fight for the Hull trade agreements. We have not made many contributions to international amity, but the Hull trade agreements are something real. There is now a fight on against them in Congress, and you'd better start fighting for them, young folks. If they are repudiated, our word won't be worth anything in the eyes of other nations and we will be made to look ridiculous."

Dr. Arnold Wolfers, Professor of International Relations at Yale University, warned the students not to substitute a cynical spirit because the Utopias have failed. He sugested a United States of Europe beginning with a four-power agreement between Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain, and said the United States of America had a great contribution to make through its federalism.

On Outcome of Strife

Dr. Hans Simons, of the New School for Social Research and an adviser to the German delegation at Versailles, warned that the Allies have only a 50-50 chance of victory, the final outcome depending upon the ultimate attitude of Soviet Russia, Italy, and the Balkans.

"Even after the war, there is no chance of a restoration of democracy in Germany," Dr. Simons said. 'The various stages through which she has gone have led her to have something in common with communism. National Socialist trends may well merge with Communist trends. If Fascism and Communism converge in foreign attitudes, as in the Balkans, they will also converge in domestic policy."

Dr. Frederick V. Fields, secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held that Britain and France might have to buy off "Japan's potential hostility by recognizing the new puppet regime in China."

Peiping Bursts Through Wall As Japanese Civilians Pour In

PEIPING, North China (AP)—This ancient Chinese Capital is literally bursting through its historic walls and barriers under the pressure of Japanese immigration into North China.

Under Japanese orders, a new gateway is being hacked and dug through the 500-year-old Tartar City wall which has stood intact during war and siege since Peiping, or Peking, was built during the Ming Dynasty.

The gateway will connect with a broad highway leading to the proposed site of a new Japanese city, seven miles west of Peiping and near the old Imperial Summer Palace at the edge of the western hills.

New Center Planned

Japanese plan to make this the railway, industrial, and governmental center of North China, leaving present-day Peiping as a sight-seeing attraction for tourists.

Tearing down the wall has proved an unexpectedly difficult job, giving evidence of the vast numbers of men and substantial materials used in its construction. A large band of Chinese coolies, in a month and one half of work, dug less than half way through the 50-foot-wide, 35-foot-high mass of stone, paving block, and mud. Roads leading to the new gateway are being widened and straightened to provide free passage through the wall.

The new City planned by the Japanese will have living space for an estimated 1,000,000 persons—most of them Japanese.

Almost 200,000 Japanese have poured into North China in the last 30 months in the wake of conquering armies. Of this number, 41,000 have settled in overcrowded Peiping, an increase of 37,000 compared to the Japanese population before the war.

Other Centers

Other municipal centers of Japanese civilian concentration are at Tientsin, with 35,000, Tsingtao with 24,000, and Tsinan with 11,500. There were less than 15,000 Japanese civilians in all North China, prior to 1937.

The flood of immigration developed so rapidly that Japanese authorities have taken steps to halt it temporarily. Permits to come to North China now are issued only to those assured of jobs and places to live.

Many of Peiping's historical sights have disappeared and the City's face is being rapidly changed by Japanese building. In place of temples, Japanese apartment houses have sprung up. Picturesque alleys have been widened to make room for Japanese military trucks. Shinto shrines, usually built only within the Japanese Empire, have been constructed in several cities.

Despite the temporary check on immigration, Japanese officials are making plans to settle 2,000,000 of their countrymen in North China within the next few years. By this method, the Japanese state, their need for more living space is being partially satisfied.

Children Compete For Museum Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Los Angeles Museum has started an "Object of the Week" contest for local school pupils. The contest offers "fun in gathering interesting information and the chance to win prize cameras and ribbons at the end of the year."

Beginning Oct. 22, the Los Angeles Times Rotogravure Section every Sunday is reproducing a picture of the object chosen for display that week at the Museum Each published picture is accompanied by information on the object chosen from among the history, natural science, and art collections. Separate awards of cameras and ribbons will be made in elementary, junior-high, and high-school divisions, for portfolios containing the clipped pictures plus added information. Judging is to be based on arrangement, added information, originality, and neatness.

One View of California Not Scenically Beautiful

Farm Security Administration

Way Out West in the Land of Cotton There Is Labor Strife

Above: A typical transient labor camp on the fringe of a city in one of California's rich agricultural valleys. Below: (Left) Weighing the day's pick on a cotton "ranch" in the San Joaquin Valley, and a typical cotton picker (right), who may be from Mexico or from one of the older American cotton zones.

Wage of Cotton Picker Vital California Issue

The farm-labor problem in California is one of the most pressing social questions which the West is attempting to solve. The current hearings being conducted by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and the annual convention of the Associated Farmers, powerful employers' association, focus special interest on the situation. The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a series of six articles on this subject, based on first-hand investigations by the chief of the Monitor's Pacific Bureau, of which the following is the third.

By Rex Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Cotton—and the price to be paid for picking it—is behind the most important labor unrest in California's teeming agricultural life during recent months.

The growers said they could afford to pay only 80 cents a hundred pounds for picking. The pickers said they could only make a living if the wage was raised to $1.25. Strikes resulted.

As the picking season advanced, growers raised the wages to 90 cents or a dollar for second picking. You can't pick nearly as many pounds of cotton in a day on second picking as on the first. The fields have been once picked over, and the crop is more sparse. The pickers do not feel that the increased pay for second picking is much of a concession on the growers' part, but they point to it as evidence that their strike has gained them some slight advantage.

Land Highly Productive

These pickers, chiefly white refugees from the Dust Bowl and from poorer cotton lands in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, declare they are going to force wages up to a standard of decent living. They say California could support such a wage, for California cotton lands produce almost three times as much per acre as the national average.

How much cotton can a person pick in a day? There are conditions where a man who knows how to pick, given an exceptionally good stand of cotton, can do better than 300 pounds a day. But the average, even under fair conditions, is nearer 200 pounds a day. That means a daily wage of $1.60, at the 80-cent rate. Even a 300-pound pick means only $2.40 in pay—probably for a very long, hard, fast day's work. Most women don't pick more than 100 pounds a day, on the average.

This is better pay than most of these people have received in times past in their former homes. Wages have risen in recent years, and they have as a rule been higher in California than elsewhere. Previous to 1933, the wage in California's San Joaquin Valley was only 40 cents. Following extensive strikes in that year, it was raised to 60 cents, and since that time it has increased to its present level.

Know Lower Wages

Many of the pickers who are now working in California cotton fields have picked cotton elsewhere in the United States, within the last ten years, for 35 cents or less.

This does not mean that such low wages are justifiable, of course. There has been a rise in the cost of living; the dollar does not buy as much as it once did. And low wages were often the result of a big supply of Negro or Mexican or other foreign labor which lived on a much lower standard.

The standard of living of the white American cotton picker in California, even at an 80-cent wage, is enormously higher than that of a Hindu picker in India. No one favors lowering the American to the Indian standard. The only question is how high the American standard can be raised, and still make cotton-growing worth while for both growers and pickers.

Now that California cotton is being picked principally by white American labor, wages are for the first time being adjusted to the American standard of living. There are some who question whether cotton is a crop that can ever be economically produced by free, white American labor. It has the reputation of being a crop that requires a vast reservoir of workers near the lowest level of subsistence; in other words, it is a "poverty" crop, from the pickers' point of view.

Comparative Newcomer

Cotton is a comparative newcomer to California. It was never grown here in any considerable amount until after the World War. Then, declining prices of other agricultural products led some farmers to change over to cotton. The new crop throve in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys, and was of exceptionally fine quality. Production in 1925 was only 77,000 bales, but that figure was nearly doubled in the following year. Acreage in 1921 had been only 1,500; by 1937 it was approximately 600,000.

They Mean to Stay

More than 50,000 workers are needed to harvest the crop. As most of these workers bring their families with them, it is reasonable to suppose that nearly 150,000 persons find their way into the San Joaquin Valley each year at cotton-picking time. There are 350 or 400 camps where these workers live, ranging from half a dozen tents to camp-cities accommodating as many as 4,000 workers.

Having come West, most of these workers mean to stay. They may have great difficulty in getting work, but they were without work—at least work that provided a living—at home. The climate here is better, and they have plenty of company in the camps.

They may have to go on relief, but relief benefits are comparatively high in California. According to some indices, the California relief payments are the highest in the country.

An organized campaign is being conducted to persuade some of these workers to go back where they came from, but the majority refuse to go. Hard as times may be in California, things are no worse—and they may turn out to be better—than they were back home. There is enough of the old American pioneer spirit in these people to keep them turning toward the setting sun.

It has been the practice for the cotton growers to meet in advance of the picking season and decide what they will pay the pickers This year, on Sept. 28, about 500 growers met at Fresno and decided on 80 cents per hundred pounds as this year's rate.

Better Method Needed

The pickers protested. They say this is one sided collective bargaining. If the growers are going to meet and fix a wage, the pickers, they protest, have a right to unite and decide what they will demand.

To meet the united action of the growers they take action through their union. This year they demanded $1.25, as contrasted with the growers' offer of 80 cents, with the consequences that have been indicated.

Some method is urgently needed which will substitute orderly procedure and agreement for this annual dispute. After the growers and the pickers have each made their position clear, there should be some means of mediating their conflicting offers and demands, and arriving at a wage by mutual consent.

The current season's crop of strikes, culminating in at least one incident of violence and the imprisonment of a score of workers, shows the need for a new and more stable basis for employer-employee relationships in California's rich agricultural empire.

Credits for Religious Education Course Approved by Pittsburgh School Board

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Board of Public Education yesterday approved a proposal to institute a regular course of religious education in high schools of the City of Pittsburgh with full credit toward graduation and college entrance.

Dr. Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools, explained that students will be required to attend classes in churches of their own choice, or the choice of their parents, at least three hours weekly to obtain one credit per semester. To earn two credits a year in this manner, students will have to attend church services also for at least 75 per cent of the 52 weeks in each calendar year.

The first religious class starts next February.

The Board President, Marcus Aaron, said the plan already had been tried by St. Louis and "if it succeeds here and is adopted in other cities, we may feel sure the colleges and universities will give these credits full recognition and acceptance."

College Groups Plan Merger To Promote Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12—Consolidation of three sectional collegiate movements for peace into one cohesive national movement was announced by Harry C. Van Rensselaer, Princeton University sophomore and President of the American Independence League, the Eastern movement today.

The movement for the alliance of the League's mid-western Collegiate Front for Peace and the Pacific coast's Youth Rally for Peace was started in October at a meeting of delegates from colleges in the three sections. After consideration of the proposed union, the three groups have called for a meeting of representatives to sign an agreement of alliance.

Aim of the union will be to provide a practical basis for collective action against war and to reveal "through collective unity to the American people, to Congress and to minority pressure groups, both American and foreign, the individual's determination to keep the United States out of the European war."

A monthly paper in magazine format to which all chapters will be invited to contribute essays, timely articles, and questions and answers will be published in California. Meanwhile, the Princeton chapter of the league, which organized the eastern movement, is arranging for an undergraduate rally in January at which Former President Hoover is expected to be chief speaker.

Georgia Judge Gives Tithe of Cash to Jobless

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Nearly 1,000 unemployed here received unexpected Christmas gifts Dec. 12, a share in a "political tithe" distributed by City Judge Gordon W. Chambers.

Judge Chambers, World War veteran serving his tenth year on the Bench, said he mailed out approximately 1,000 checks averaging $1 each, a "dividend to the people who have been so good to me."

The money represented a tenth of his savings.

Several checks were returned, he said, by persons who had obtained jobs and were no longer in need.

Representative Mapes

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 12 (AP)—Representative Carl E. Mapes (R) of Michigan, who passed on today, was a member of the House Committee conducting a hearing here on the Cole Oil Regulation bill.

Representative Mapes' passing left five vacancies in the House. He held the unofficial post of Assistant Minority Leader, also was the ranking Republican on the powerful House Rules Committee and the Interstate Commerce Committee, as well as of the House itself.

Ickes Plumps for Third Term But Johnson Opposes Dynasty

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes in an address last night filled with barbed references to Republican aspirants for the presidential nomination, urged a third term for President Roosevelt as the "preservation of our democracy against perils that threaten it."

The Secretary of the Interior told 3,500 persons at a town hall meeting a third term was consistent with true American democracy.

But Gen. Hugh Johnson, who spoke with Secretary Ickes on the subject "Is Democracy in Peril?" retorted immediately that another term would tend to perpetuate a Roosevelt dynasty in the White House.

"It undoubtedly is possible to re-elect President Roosevelt," General Johnson replied to the same audience-question asked Secretary Ickes. "That would mean a fourth term perhaps, a fifth and so on until the fifteenth. Finally they'll elect Jimmy Roosevelt (the President's oldest son) and start all over again."

Secretary Ickes launched his wholesale criticism of Republican hopefuls by asserting an "actual starvation crisis" existed in Cleveland "because a Republican Governor, Mr. Bricker, deliberately chose to risk starvation rather than spoil his selfish plan for a budget balancing record in preparation for his campaign for President of the Republican ticket.

Asserting an attempt was under way to "disguise as a moral crusade the attack on Democratic principles that we enjoy," the Cabinet member said "as always in a crisis many Messiahs are offering themselves to lead us into the Promised Land.

"There is Dewey (Thomas E. Dewey) with his 12 brain trusters—count 'em! But his speech at Minneapolis, the best speech that money would buy, was as silent on the real issues of the day as Mr. Dewey—because he had no time to learn about such things—was silent on the great neutrality issue two months ago.

"There is Senator Taft (of Ohio) who hopes that the American people have forgotten what happened to the country the last time that we tried to follow a Roosevelt with a Taft.

"Until the inhumanity in Cleveland, Ohio, there was Governor Bricker.

"And there is Senator Vandenberg of Republican Michigan, wrapped in the flag and uttering long bumbling words.

"Mr. Gannett (Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher) was tremblingly nurturing sickly hopes to be the favorite-son presidential candidate of the New York delegation."

General Johnson, who said he was under the impression the discussion was to be "non-political," observed he found out differently after listening a few minutes to Secretary Ickes.

He declared the Nation was "going back from too much centralized and personalized governmental powers—going back to the faith of our fathers."

Ickes, Bricker Clash on Relief

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12 (AP)—Cleveland's 1939 relief troubles apparently were solved today by city-federal action, but the Ohio situation remained in the national spotlight as Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes and Gov. John W. Bricker clashed again over the State's attitude.

Secretary Ickes said in a speech at Newark, N. J., that Governor Bricker "deliberately chose to risk starvation rather than spoil his own selfish plan for a budget-balancing record in his own State."

The Governor replied by accusing New Dealers of "playing politics with human misery."

"There has been no starvation in Cleveland, no neglect of relief in Ohio," Governor Bricker said. ". . . Ickes is simply endeavoring to smear the good name of Ohio for a third term ballyhoo."

This city's 65,000 needy, on short rations for 26 days, will be restored to "full relief" Friday as a result of the Council's authorization of $1,050,000 in tax delinquency notes and increased WPA activity.

Bricker to Reply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican National Committee announced Dec. 12 that Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio would "discuss the Ohio relief situation" before the Ohio State Society of New York Saturday night.

His speech will be broadcast (by NBC) from 9 to 9:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, the Committee said.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Palestine: Where a War Brings Peace

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Palestine is an extremely interesting country at the moment. It has been in the news continually as Arab and Jew fought intensely for possession. Based on century-old traditions, this seemed like the one struggle that nothing would stop. Then came the war. Before you could say the familiar, 'Jack Robinson,' the Palestine trouble was practically over.

"Both sides turned from one another, reached out to Britain and said, 'We are with you to the finish in this thing.' Whatever their private quarrels both these groups, whose leaders are among the most intelligent men in the world, knew that the downfall of England and the ascendancy of Germany would be the end of them."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, Palestine seems very different from the other lands we have covered. Is that because it was the birthplace of Christianity?"

Answer: "Palestine does bring forth a distinctive reaction in people who have been brought up as Christians and have lived in a Christian civilization.

"Smaller than Belgium, Palestine's geographical location makes it a natural center of history. Europe, Asia and Africa stretch away from it on all sides, like spokes, so that even today it is important, just as it was in the days when it was the meeting place of the civilizations, and therefore the philosophies, of the empires of Egypt, Babylon and Rome."

Question: "What sort of a country is Palestine?"

Answer: "It is a land of rocks interspersed with pleasant groves of orange trees, oleanders and olives, framing a blue looking glass of water—the Dead Sea lagoon.

"Its narrow streets and the camel caravans, plodding slowly in from the deserts of Trans-Jordan, have changed but little in the 2000 years since the money-changers tables were overthrown in the courtyard of the temple. Yet automobiles from Detroit and bicycles from Birmingham run through its ancient streets—while overhead airplanes roar over the Mount of Olives. But despite these modern touches Palestine remains as it has always been, a Holy Land for the West as well as the East.

"Arabs in possession, and Jewish immigrants, have broken the natural calm of Palestine in recent years with severe clashes. This struggle, seems to repeat the fighting that occurred in the Israelitish invasion of 3,000 years ago, recorded in the Book of Joshua. Why should it involve the Western world? Because Britain, regarding it as a strategic gateway to the east, assumed a mandate over Palestine after the World War, a sort of schoolmaster's job."

Question: "What is the present position of the Arab struggle, other than that both sides have turned to help Britain in this new war?"

Answer: "The British government hopes that by restricting Jewish immigration it can persuade the insurgent Arabs to settle down. The fact is that the country is obviously too small to accommodate anywhere near the number of persecuted Jews who are so desperately in need of a place of refuge. The great success which attended the early efforts to settle Jewish refugees there raised hopes high which were bound to be dissappointed when the volume of needy Jews became so much greater than Palestine's room."

Question: "Is the Jewish complaint, in not getting the National Home promised them by Britain, justifiable?"

Answer: "The British authorities' case is that in arranging as they have for some hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees to settle in Palestine they have already fulfilled this promise—which they point out, was certainly never intended to interfere with the rights of the Arabs who were there already.

"Now, whether or not this British interpretation of the promises made is correct, it would certainly be difficult for Britain to continue indefinitely to compel the majority of the inhabitants of Palestine—the Arabs— to admit refugees they did not want."

Question: "Have the Jews or the Arabs the better claim to occupy Palestine?"

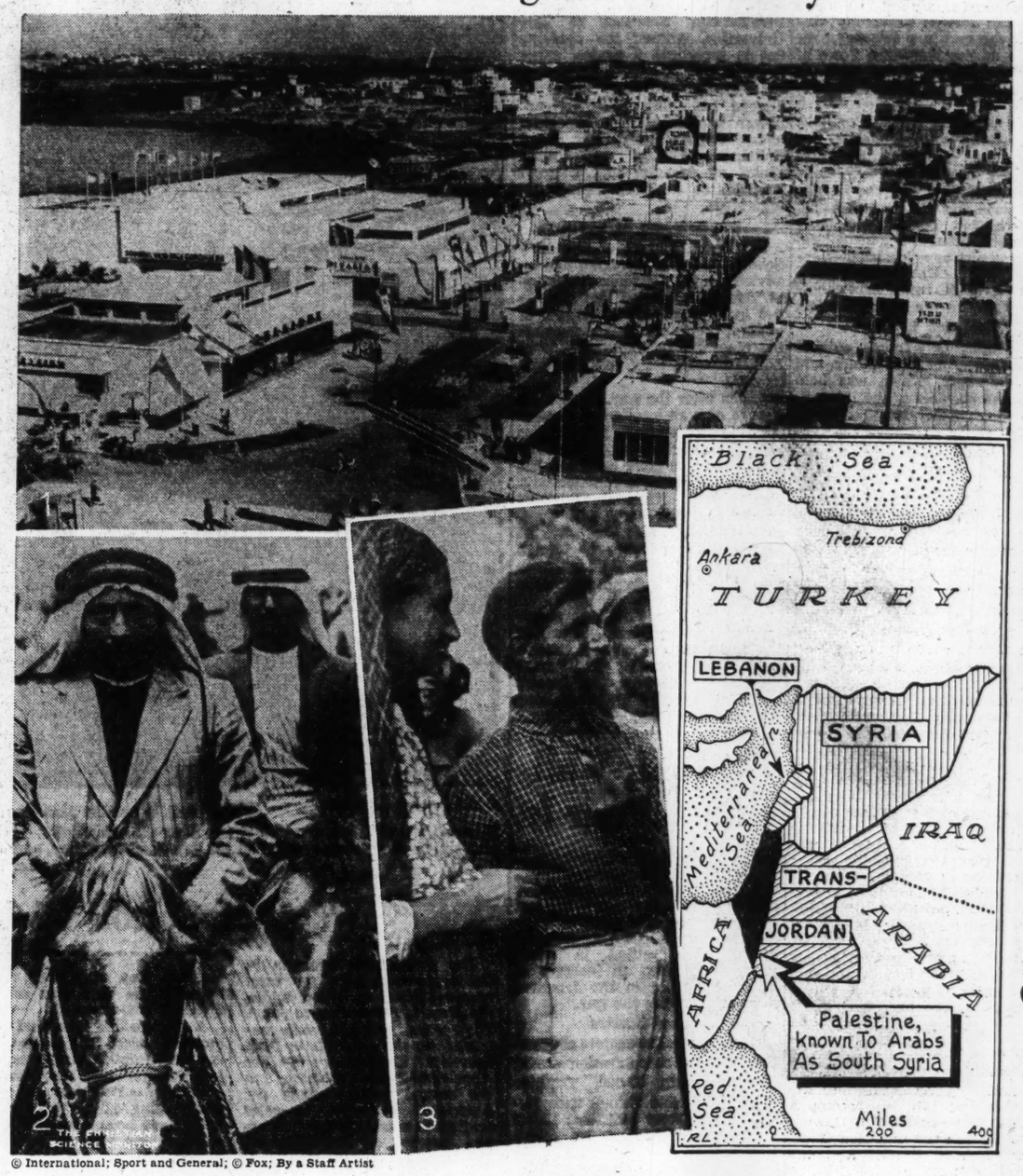
Answer: "The history of the Jews, dating from Biblical days, has roused much sympathy for their case, particularly since, after the dramatic dispersal of their race after the captivity of Babylon, they have never been absorbed completely in the population of any other country in which they have settled.

"But we must also remember that the Arabs who, before the war had signally failed to develop Palestine, are probably descended, at least in part, from the original inhabitants, who were in possession even before the Israelitish invasion of what was then, as it is today, a 'Promised Land.' In fact the name Palestine is said to be the same as 'Philistine,' a non-Jewish tribe mentioned in the Bible."

Question: "What is Britain's scheme for the future government of Palestine?"

Answer: "It proposes to allow 15,000 Jews to enter annually for the next five years. Then Palestine would not have to accept any more refugees except with the consent of the majority—and the Arabs would still be in the majority. Sales of land to Jews would be restricted. A program seeking to have the Arabs and Jews to learn to co-operate, with possible self-government in 10 years, is planned, subject to effective guarantees of a fair deal for any minority communities.—And now we have Mr. Everard C. Cotes, of the Monitor's London staff, with us again, to tell us about the effect of the war on Palestine—on Page 243."

Crossroads Where Religion and History Meet



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Storm Center Through the Ages

(1) Tel Aviv in the Holy Land where Jews have raised a modern metropolis out of the sands. (2) Typical Beduin Sheiks in Palestine. (3) Jewish types in the ancient city of Jerusalem. Map: Shows Palestine in relation to surrounding country and other Arab lands. To the north, across the Bosporus, lies Europe; to the east, Asia; and to the south, Africa.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

Palestine in War and Peace

By Everard C. Cotes

Both Jews and Arabs recognize that whatever may have been their differences with the British in Palestine in the past they would all be infinitely worse off under National Socialist overlordship.

Their respective leaders therefore have responded quickly, and on the whole favorably, to appeals made to them by Sir Harold MacMichael, British High Commissioner, to rally to the side of Britain.

The Emir of Transjordan whose people include many of the Arabs who have been in arms against the Jews in Palestine, on Sept. 6 addressed a cable to King George VI declaring "I and my people stand fast by you. I take this opportunity to affirm our support for your just cause and to express our loyalty and sympathy at this critical hour."

The position of the Arab defense Party which claims to represent the majority of Palestinian Arabs—other than those who are followers of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem now in exile—is also well defined. A deputation headed by its leader, Raghib Bey, presented to Sir Harold, at Jerusalem on August 28, a statement declaring readiness to collaborate in support of the British Government and placing their property and lives at its disposal.

Palestine Jewry's intention to share in the defense of Palestine against the Germans is declared in a statement issued in Jerusalem by the Jewish Agency Executive. The chief Rabbi Herzog and the chief Rabbi Uziel also cabled to the King from Jerusalem on Sept. 6, expressing "the fervent prayers of Palestine Jewry for Britain's victory in her heroic stand for right versus might."

Jews Back Britain

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, leader of the Jewish Agency in a letter of Aug. 29 to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, said, "I wish to confirm, in the most explicit manner, the declarations which I and my colleagues have made during the last month and especially in the last week, that the Jews stand by Great Britain and will fight on the side of the democracies. . . ."

After a long period of weak administration, disorder has been put down with a strong hand by the British authorities.

The task has been infinitely more difficult and has resulted in far greater loss of life than if it had been undertaken sooner. But there is reason to believe that it has been done efficiently and that so long as the policy it represents is continued life and property in Palestine may be regarded as comparatively safe.

The second part of Britain's policy is being gradually brought into effect. It looks to so restricting in the next five years Jewish immigration and sales to Jews of land, as to remove all legitimate cause of Arab fears of becoming outnumbered in their own country. At the same time it tells both sides that while after five years no further immigration will take place contrary to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants whoever they may be, also that complete self-government will ultimately be introduced, but only when effective guarantees can be obtained to prevent the oppression of minorities.

Opposition to Plan

Neither side likes the scheme. The Jews recall all the numerous cases elsewhere in which guarantees for the protection of minorities have been waste paper. The Arabs object that the scheme may postpone indefinitely the independence they want.

A safeguard to both Jews and Arabs lies in the fact that whatever is actually done eventually in the way of fundamental change will first have to be approved alike by the British Parliament and by the League of Nations Council.

Neither of these bodies, it is claimed, is at all likely to agree to any arrangement that seems calculated, when the time for it arrives, to fail to give adequate protection to the Jews.

In a world therefore where such great changes are in progress as to make it impossible for anybody to plan for any long time ahead, the British scheme, it is thought, may meet the needs of the situation.

If it enables peace and contentment to reign for five years in Palestine it may prove to be an inestimable boom to Jews and Arabs alike. After the war ends who knows but that the hitherto contending races may be able to agree upon arrangements for harmonious relations to continue?

Flexibility

One great merit in the British Government's scheme is that it leaves a certain amount of flexibility as to the future. Many of its critics think a mistake has been made in not confining it more completely to the needs of the immediate present. On the other hand Government apologists point out with reason that after all the inhabitants of any country have a claim to know what is envisaged for them. The Arabs in particular have justice on their side in asking to be satisfied that there is no intention on the part of the mandatory power to deny them self-government eventually.

Political considerations have also to be taken into account for sympathy is strongly with the Arabs not only among the 70,000,000 Moslems in India but also among many more followers of that creed in British Africa and in such allied territories as those of Iraq, the Hedjaz, Egypt, and Transjordan.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the British Minister who drafted the scheme that now holds the field, had no clean sheet upon which to write. The particular compromise he has evolved therefore may not necessarily be the one which in other circumstances he would have preferred.

Such as it is, however, it holds out a prospect of improved conditions in a country greatly in need of good government.

Zion Shall Be Lifted Up; People Shall Flow Unto It

"Jerusalem the Golden!
I toil on day by day;
Heart-sore each night with longing,
I stretch my hands and pray,
That mid thy leaves of healing
My soul may find her nest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling
And the weary are at rest."

In those lines Gerald Massey, a nineteenth century poet, expressed his adoration for a spiritual Jerusalem.

* * *

A nobler faith, more grandly expressed, was that of the prophet Micah who declared:

"The mountain of the Lord shall be exalted; people shall flow into it . . . He will teach us of his ways. . . . We will walk in his paths. . . . He shall judge among many people and rebuke (great powers) afar off. . . . They shall beat their swords into plowshares, their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation. . . . Every man shall sit under his vine and under his fig tree. And no one shall make him afraid."

More than two and a half millenniums ago an obscure peasant who had seen the terrible ravages caused by the armies of great powers from afar, namely Egypt and Babylonia, hoped that a new regime of international peace and social justice would be established by God in Jerusalem.

Land of Visions and Facts

This is an eternal human longing but it found its most moving expression in Palestine. There early men came nearest finding God. And since God, in spite of all scoffers, is what men most passionately yearn for, little Palestine has become the most sacred of all lands. But strange to say, this very mount on which men saw the brightest visions of peace and which they most ardently hoped would be exalted to a seat for the throne of Love triumphant, has been an arena of almost unequalled hatred and unmatched strife. For centuries men beat their plowshares into swords to come to Jerusalem and fight. That strife still continues. And it wells out from Mt. Zion in such mighty waves that one can hardly talk or write a word about Palestine without provoking bitter feelings in some hearts.

Vortex of Imperial Whirlpools

Palestine is, and always has been, a very small place. Today it occupies 10,429 square miles and is inhabited by 1,418,618 people of which about 900,000 are Arabs, 400,000 Jews and 112,000 Christians. It lies on one of history's most vital crossroads and long occupied a position not unlike that of Belgium or of Estonia and Latvia. The people of Palestine were very often in the position of Finland at the present moment. No one in history understands better than the Palestinians what a little nation has to expect from an imperial neighbor.

Palestine Repeatedly Seized

Palestine is believed to mean the "land of the Philistines." The Jews invaded the country, occupied it, settled in it and absorbed the Philistines. They did to Palestine what the white people have done to North America.

But of course history didn't stop after the Jewish invasion. As generations and centuries came, other peoples did to the Jews what they had done to the Philistines. The country was invaded by Egyptians, Babylonians, Syrians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, Hittites, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Idumeans, Arabs, Turks, French, British and others. It or portions of it were occupied over the longest periods of time by the Jews and by the Arabs. The Arabs took Palestine in 637 and continued to inhabit it almost exclusively until the World War, when it was captured by the British.

Jewish-Arabian Dispute

At the close of the war it became a British mandated dependency. During the war the British promised they would work for the independence of Arab lands, if the Arabs fought against the Turks. Many of them did.

The British, through Lord Balfour, also declared that they "view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Home."

Out of all these developments arise several serious conflicts: between the Jewish and Moslem religions, between the two British promises, between Jews and Arabs in Palestine, between the Jewish world and the Arab world.

Attempted Solution

Britain has moved toward the fulfilling of one of its promises by helping the Arabs in Iraq, Arabia proper, Egypt and Trans-Jordania attain independence. All the Arabs that are left unliberated in lands under British influence are the 900,000 in Palestine.

The other promise—that to the Jews—Britain is endeavoring to satisfy by helping the Jews set up a small Jewish state in Palestine's most fruitful valleys.

Britain itself plans to retain sovereignty over the chief holy places.

Arabs and Jews Displeased

The plan is unsatisfactory to many people—as any plan concerning Palestine would be. Most Arabs are bitterly opposed to it. They say they have been in Palestine longer than the Hungarians in Europe, the Germans in Prussia, the Normans in England or the Americans in America. They think there would be far more justice in giving Massachusetts back to the Indians or Texas back to Mexico than in giving Palestine to Jews. Besides, they didn't take Palestine away from the Jews, but from the Romans.

Many Jews, in turn, are as bitterly opposed to this proposed partitioning as the Arabs are. They consider the whole of Palestine unreservedly their land. To use their own phrase, they want to make it "just as Jewish as America is American, or England is English." They would like to buy up all the Arab land, at a good price, and have the 900,000 Arabs emigrate into sparsely settled Arab territories outside of Palestine. Many Jews consider this proposal of setting up a national home in a little piece of Palestine a direct violation of Balfour's promise. So the conflict is far from solved.

Compromise Needed

Still, there is no way out except through some such compromise as this proposed partitioning represents. Palestine's troubles are millenniums old and it will long continue to be the center of conflicting interests, so the only way to preserve even partial harmony there is through mutual concessions.

It is essential that Jerusalem and other holy places remain in neutral hands. Mount Zion is the most sacred of all spots for the Jews. The temple area is almost equally sacred for Moslems. If either of these groups became master of Jerusalem that would only accentuate strife. Great Britain will come nearer keeping order there than any other power.

To drive the Arabs completely out of Palestine seems very unjust and supremely unwise. It would arouse the whole Arab world. So only a part of the country can be given to the Jews. They will receive by far the best part. It is difficult to see how more could be done.

A National Home?

Of course, the eventual granting of a part of Palestine to the Jews as an independent state and a tiny free Fatherland would not solve the Jewish problem. There are more than 16,000,000 Jews in the world. A third of these are suffering great hardships. The lot of hundreds of thousands of them on this December day is deplorable beyond description. But Palestine cannot save them.

It is very fitting for Palestine to become a National Home even though it cannot be the home for all the Jewish people as America is for the American people or Bulgaria is for the Bulgarian people.

All these plans are now in suspense. How they will develop after the war one may not predict. We dare only say that the proposal to create a Jewish State, out of part of Palestine, has much to recommend it. We may hope that in the future all the nations will go up to Zion in peace and harmony, to seek inspiration at the place where men first taught of God as spirit.

R. H. Markham

Hospital Association Balks at Compulsion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Hope that the new Wagner health bill will be revised to prevent its use for the promotion of compulsory sickness insurance, is voiced here by Dr. Bert W. Caldwell, Executive Secretary of the American Hospital Association.

The Association is opposed to compulsory sickness insurance.

Dr. Caldwell is also hopeful that the proposed legislation will be amended to provide for the use of existing hospital facilities instead of duplicating them.

These changes, he declared, would be in the interest of the public welfare.

As for making sickness insurance compulsory, Dr. Caldwell said:

"The care of the health is an individual problem and the patient should have the choice of method. The sick would not want to be made to pay for compulsory health insurance and then be made to take the service of a physician on the public pay roll.

Danger of Patronage

"Politics will inevitably creep into compulsory health insurance systems. The result is that in many instances the less able physicians will become the doctors of the majority. Cases have been known where political appointments were given to doctors sadly lacking in the ordinary medical qualifications. Too often, patronage considerations determine the choice instead of professional merit."

Needs of those seeking medical aid and unable to pay should be given serious consideration, Dr. Caldwell said, but he felt the persons in this group were not nearly so numerous as would appear from estimates of those urging passage of the Wagner bill.

"The chief lack of satisfactory medical service is in the rural districts, and there the problem is largely one of bridging distance," Dr. Caldwell continued. "Even under a compulsory health insurance system, people in isolated farm neighborhoods would have difficulty in getting medical service when they want it.

Indigent Receive Care

"The indigent living in cities always have been provided with medical and hospital service. That is a tradition of medical practice. Physicians expect to care for many patients who can pay nothing or at best very little. They take it upon themselves to charge for their services or not, depending upon the financial resources of their patients, and they cherish the freedom to do this.

"Doctors don't want to be deprived of this opportunity to do charity work. They aren't callous men; they love their work and there is never a shortage of volunteers among the ablest men in the profession when their services are called for. In the Cook County Hospital here you find the best physicians of this metropolitan area giving their services without fees.

"Able men in the profession would be reluctant to become employees of a government health staff. It would mean subjecting themselves to much red tape and regulation and they could not do their best work under such conditions.

"Freedom of research is essential to successful practice. Under a government system, on the other hand, initiative on the part of the doctor would be the exception, not the rule. For to display initiative is to risk making mistakes, and physicians would know that any departure from routine was likely to bring criticism from some governmental functionary.

How Plan Would Work

"The result under a system of compulsory insurance would be that the more capable physicians would remain in private practice, and only the well-to-do could afford their services. The rest of the population would be paying premiums for sickness insurance, and could not afford to pay the additional cost of a private physician."

Dr. Caldwell and his associates of the American Hospital Association think the answer to the problem of helping persons of small income to meet hospital bills is voluntary hospital insurance. They report that 4,500,000 people are participating in such plans in this country.

As for those with no income at all, hospitals make provision for them in free wards, he said. The Wagner bill is hazy in its provisions for hospital building, according to hospital experts here.

Their chief objection to its terms for hospital expansion is voiced by Dr. C. W. Munger, Chairman of the Council on Government Relations of the American Hospital Association, as follows: "Sufficient emphasis is not placed on the point that facilities are to be extended only after careful surveys by competent persons show an actual need for such expansion."

The Association recommends that "extension of facilities should take place only after an impartial survey of local needs." While some areas may be lacking in facilities, the Hospital Association said, it is estimated that one third of the beds in existing hospitals are unoccupied.

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Sheerness and Strength a Feature of Nylon Yarn, New Product

The top picture illustrates how sheer stockings from the yarn can be. Quick-drying is advertised as another feature. Brushes with nylon bristles are another product of the du Pont company, as shown in the lower left corner. On the right, the yarn is being made. Machines twist the slender fibers here being made into a single thread.

Mass Production of Stockings From Coal

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SEAFORD, Del., Dec. 12—Manufacture of gossamer nylon yarn, the super-strong artificial "silk" made of coal, air, and water, will be transferred from the "pilot" or trial department to a large new plant here on Friday, Dec. 15. Mass production, originally scheduled for early 1940, has been advanced several weeks because the building and equipment project begun last January is ahead of schedule.

On that day the first spinning machine will be started and the resulting product minutely observed and proved before other machines are put in operation. It will take several months before capacity production is achieved.

In Wilmington, Del., home office for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, manufacturers of nylon, hosiery made of the novel yarn has been on sale for three weeks with the demand exceeding the supply. It is hoped that by next spring enough nylon will be available to supply stores throughout the United States.

The new plant will also produce polymer as well as yarn. Some of this will go into brush bristles at Arlington, N. J., where du Pont plastics are made.

Starts in a Tower

Manufacture of the yarn begins in a tower, reached by metal stairways. On the top level are huge insulated vessels of stainless steel. Below are other large receptacles, called autoclaves, extending through two floors of the building. Pipes, layer upon layer, line ceiling and walls, forming strange geometric patterns as they converge. On a lower level is a long line of shining metal canisters reaching from floor to ceiling. Each floor is devoted to a separate phase of the operation as the material flows downward through the crucibles of chemistry.

Electrical control instruments mounted on panels guide the process with minute precision. Robot observers signal with flashing lights and chimes. Temperatures and pressures are recorded in varicolored lines on paper discs. There are scales that print measures of weight on ticker-tapes similar to those in a stock-broker's office. Each aspect of the process is carefully and systematically scheduled to the split second.

On the lower levels of the tower, intricate mechanisms designated as spinning units transform the nylon flakes into the slender, web-like filaments of nylon yarn. These units are grouped in batteries of 20, set in horizontal wells through the floor. From the top, they resemble circular flour sifters, shaped to fit into the apparatus. They are kept filled with the flake-like nylon chips by mobile hoppers, traveling along an overhead rail. Here the material is melted, then pumped under pressure through "spinnerets"—cups pierced with tiny holes.

On the level below, the filaments appear, almost invisible individually as they become solid upon reaching the air. The fibers are again whisked from view down a narrow pipe-like chimney, where on the floor below they are wound on bobbins. The man-made harvest is complete as the strands spin merrily around the cylinder.

The plant is the first of its kind ever built, designed to fit an operation never before undertaken. The original unit is a single building, 1,052 feet long and 272 feet wide. Slightly irregular in shape, it is essentially an elongated, single-story rectangle, extending from a six-floor tower at one end. The roof is flat, broken by terrace-like set-backs at different elevations. Large pent-houses accommodate air-conditioning equipment, with cowls and supply ducts coiling across them.

The walls are of red brick, with plentiful window space assuring maximum daylight for the service area. The façade is relieved by concrete trim and the window openings. A temporary wall closes in one of the long sides, preparatory to a future addition.

Right to Hire, Union or Not, Upheld by Court

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—An employer may hire whomsoever he pleases regardless of union affiliation, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled, but he may not dictate after an employer-employee-union relationship has been established.

A 2-to-1 decision to this effect, first of its kind, was handed down Dec. 11 in the case of the National Casket Company of Oneida, N. Y., after the National Labor Relations Board had directed the company to cease discouraging employees from joining an A. F. of L. union and to rehire seven men discharged for union activities.

The Court upheld the Board's decision, except that it ordered reinstatement of only one of the seven; and it was in this instance that the new ruling came, the Court saying that the section in question:

"Confers rights upon employers, not upon applicants for employment. The purpose of the act is not to compel an employer to hire members of one union rather than another, to select an A. F. of L. man in preference to a C. I. O. man, or a non-union man in preference to either."

Judge Learned Hand dissented from his colleagues, Judges A. N. Hand and Thomas W. Swan, saying "it tends to 'discourage membership in any labor organization (a phrase from the act itself)' to know that a record of union agitation will prevent one from getting back one's old job."

Local labor leaders withheld detailed comment until, they said, they could study the ruling in its entirety.

WPA Officials See Rise in Industry

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A continuing increase in private employment until next July, which will bring decreases in the Works Progress Administration load after seasonal jobs begin to open up in March, is foreseen by WPA officials at Washington, said Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of the organization.

Increase in industrial activity over the country generally, Colonel Harrington said, pointed to continued rise in private employment.

"Our projections of present conditions indicate that beginning in March, particularly in southern states, WPA employment will decrease appreciably because of the increase in private employment, and this trend will continue until July," he said.

The present restriction that all WPA clients who have been working 18 months must be laid off, recertified, and then re-employed only as jobs open, will be "seriously debated" in the next session of Congress, he forecast.

Huge Expense Marks Sickness Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

ment insurance. However, if that evolved, it would be a growth of time, and not an immediate action.

"The Wagner bill is an outgrowth of a report presented last year by the Technical Committee on Medical Care, a committee of five officials drawn from three Federal agencies—the Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau and the Social Security Board.

Income as Standard

"To judge by experience in other countries which have compulsory sickness insurance, the most desirable coverage for sickness insurance on a paying basis in the United States would perhaps take in about 75 per cent of the population.

"A logical place to draw the line appears to be at the income level of $3,000.

"Compulsory sickness insurance is simply a device to help people budget against the costs of sickness. Those with more than $3,000 a year, for the most part, have less urgent need to budget against sickness costs than people with smaller earnings and could be left out of the system. A majority of the social-insurance authorities agree on this point, though some think there should be no income limit, though only the first $3,000 of income might be taxed.

The number of persons above the $3,000 income level comprises about 7.5 per cent of the population. At the other end of the scale come the class on relief. As the indigent group has medical needs which are accented by poverty, cannot pay for treatment, and already is receiving extensive medical care at public expense, it would be reasonable to give the indigent free insurance, that is to say that the public funds which support the indigent would pay their insurance contributions. The relief group accounts for about 17 per cent of the population, or 21,500,000 persons.

"Experts believe that a fully developed compulsory insurance system eventually might embrace to advantage about 90 per cent of our people, or around 120,000,000, including both those paying and those to whom the insurance was donated as a public responsibility of government.

$20 Per Capita

"The cost of desirable insurance benefits was estimated by the Technical Committee on Medical Care at $20 per capita. This was regarded as a general average for the country, obviously low in some highly developed industrial cities, high for some broad rural areas. Under the Wagner health bill, each state would work out its own plan and determine how complete medical care it wished to give.

"Obviously it is difficult to forecast a composite figure for so many states. But let us take $20 as a reasonable national average for substantially complete medical care. Also let us figure that it would require 10 years for state systems of compulsory sickness insurance to extend throughout the country.

"At the end of 10 years then we might conclude that a fully developed sickness insurance organization would cost in the neighborhood of $2,400,000,000 a year.

"It must be remembered, however, that this is by no means wholly a new cost. The cost requirements of a sickness insurance system would be somewhat larger than the sum now being expended by the public, but coverage would be more thorough and there would be some redistribution of individual costs, bringing more medical service to those now inadequately cared for because of inability to pay.

"As to methods of financing, sickness insurance costs abroad usually are divided between the gainfully employed and their employers, usually with small contributions by government.

"There is no rule as to the percentages which employer and worker carry. In some places, as in Great Britain, the division is approximately equal. In Germany the employer pays one third, the employee two thirds. No view was expressed on this point by the Technical Committee on Medical Care.

"A case is to be made, however, that the insured person should pay a substantial part, and that the employer should pay something.

"No single pattern can be found, in this country or abroad, as to how much help government should give. In Great Britain the Government contributes about one sixth of the costs of benefits plus the cost of the central administration.

"In this country, Federal contributions are called for under the Wagner bill, but there is no recommendation for a uniform contribution by the States, this being left to the states to decide.

"The Technical Committee estimated possible Federal appropriations at the start of the plan at between $52,000,000 and $87,000,000. This estimate was based on the assumption that at the beginning one tenth of the population might be covered by state insurance plans and assuming that the Federal grant-in-aid to the states would be somewhere between one fifth and one third of the total.

"Whether Federal appropriations would continue to be necessary after the early years of development was considered uncertain by the Technical Committee. If the purpose of the Federal grants-in-aid was to enable states to get over the hurdle of initiation of insurance and if, thereafter, the states were able to meet their own needs, the Committee felt it might be possible eventually to wipe out Federal grants-in-aid, to reduce them greatly, or else to continue them more particularly to poorer states. On the other hand, it is conceivable that Congress might prefer to maintain Federal assistance at a substantial amount.

Possible Division

"The compulsory sickness insurance part of the National Health Program, if developed by states so as to furnish substantially complete medical care, would cost an amount equal to 4 or 4.5 per cent of the earnings of the insured population. Funds contributed by government would reduce the amount to be raised by pay-roll taxes and other means.

"If Federal aid averaged one third of the total expense, that amount deducted say from a total cost equal to 4.5 per cent of income would leave a sum equivalent to 3 per cent of the income of the insured to be directly contributed.

"This 3 per cent might be made up of a contribution of 1 per cent by the state government, a 1 per cent pay-roll tax by the employer, and a 1 per cent pay-roll tax by the employee, or might be distributed in other proportions, perhaps with a larger share on insured employees. If the Federal Government stepped out but the states continued to contribute amounts equal to 1 per cent, that would leave a pay-roll tax of 3 per cent on employer and employee combined.

"It is evident that the Federal Government as well as state governments would have to obtain new income to finance so much of their contributions as they are not already spending in public medical services or in medical care for the indigent and low-income groups. Presumably they would raise these funds through higher income, inheritance, and other progressive taxes. Such taxation would fall more heavily on the upper income groups so they would help those with lower income.

"Free insurance for the indigent would, in large part, continue to be financed out of the general tax revenue or out of special taxes for this purpose, as at present. Today, about one third of the states use sales taxes, special excise, or other earmarked taxes to finance medical care as well as other support for the indigent; about two thirds of the states care for the indigent out of general tax revenue.

"Costs and the taxes mentioned above would cover medical care for both the worker and his family.

Methods of Payment

"When we get away from the groups that are paid wages, and consider the farmers and the others that are self-employed, the social insurance system faces new complications. There are roughly some 10,000,000 people in the classification of the self-employed.

"In general, the plan usually considered to bring the self-employed into a social insurance system is to adjust their contributions according to ability to pay. A series of broad income classifications might be set up. The self-employed individual then would declare himself in the class in which he belonged and pay accordingly.

"Payments might be made by the stamp method so the farmer could buy stamps at the post office or possibly from the rural mail carrier, and stick a stamp weekly or monthly in the insurance book of his farm hand, or in his own book when paying his own insurance contribution. This would be the record of his contributions and the proof he was entitled to medical care furnished under the insurance system.

"Another possible method for rural areas would be an assessment on the basis of land, such as is followed in the insurance systems operating in several parts of rural Canada. When a farming community there votes a small flat assessment on itself for medical care, every farmer who holds land pays this tax according to the amount of land he holds.

"Because of difficulties of applying insurance to the self-employed in the cities and the farmers, it seems probable that compulsory sickness insurance would be applied first to the industrial areas. This is the case with old-age insurance; it does not apply to self-employed persons.

"In rural sections general taxation might be employed for a period to supply local medical needs, by guaranteeing at least minimum incomes to doctors, nurses, hospitals, etc., in addition to what they might receive from patients. This is being done in a number of communities. Under the Wagner health bill, Federal aid would be equally available to a state for plans of one type or another.

"In cities, the self-employed might conceivably be put on a flat contributory basis. Or a series of wage classes might be set up here, allowing each individual to make a self-declaration of income, so as to fit into the class in which he should pay.

"It does not seem feasible to bring in the self-employed in the cities at the start. They had better wait until after other problems have been solved, as was done with old-age insurance. Perhaps after two or three years a system of covering them could be worked out carefully."

Italy's Bicycle Business Booms

ROME (AP)—The bicycle business continues to have a "mushroom" growth.

The restriction on private motoring and the high price of gasoline—$1 a gallon—is making thousands of persons ride bicycles for the first time.

The Ministry of Public Works said 155,000 more bicycles came into circulation in taly during September and October, 1939.

Bicycle prices usually run from 200 lire (about $10) to 600 lire, dependent upon whether they are new or second-hand. Bicycles are rented for two lire per hour.

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Finnish White Paper Outlines Soviet Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 12—Confirmation of the fact that Soviet Russia's demand for a naval base at Hangoe was one of the crucial points over which the Finnish and Russian negotiators could not agree was contained in a White Paper made public last night by the Finnish Government.

It will prove a valuable document in reconstructing the feeling of those days which preceded the outbreak of Soviet Russia's armed attack upon Finland. It adds detail to the story, already known, of the negotiations between Helsingfors and Moscow.

It becomes apparent, from study of the exchange of views, that Soviet Russia began its invasion of Finland because the Finns—unlike the Governments of the Baltic States—were determined to refuse virtual Soviet tutelage.

Planned 'Protective Garrison'

The White Paper reveals that on Oct. 14 Russia proposed to lease for 30 years the Port of Hangoe, which is on a peninsula jutting from Southwestern Finland into the Baltic Sea. The Soviets intended to establish a naval base and a protective garrison of 5,000 men, including one infantry regiment, two anti-aircraft batteries, two Air Force regiments and one battalion of armored cars.

Artillery at the base could have blocked the entrance to the Gulf of Finland in co-operation with the naval base already established by Russia at Baltiski, across the Gulf in Estonia.

Finland refused to yield Hangoe, but offered to cede Russia the islands of Seiskari, Peninsaari, Pavansaari, and Tytarsaari and secure the interests of both nations on the larger island of Hogland (Suursaari).

It also offered to yield part but not all the territory Russia asked on the Karelian Isthmus in return for a strip of Russian territory farther north.

A Finnish note of Oct. 23 said:

"The idea that armed forces of a foreign power be stationed on Finnish territory permanently and for a long period cannot be accepted by Finland. These forces could also be used for an attack on Finland. Such an arrangement would continuously create disagreement and unnecessary irritation."

Exchange of Notes

In replying, Russia offered to station only 4,000 men at Hangoe and limit their presence "to the end of the war between England and France and Germany in Europe." Russia pointed out that it already had withdrawn a request for a mutual assistance pact "in order to enable Finland to maintain strict neutrality."

On Nov. 3, Finland persisted in refusing to lease Hangoe, but offered a wider strip of the Karelian Isthmus, although still less than Russia had requested.

"Finland would lose areas on the continent as well as islands, and in addition territorial waters of importance to her," the Finnish note said. "The Soviet Union has admitted that these territories, for military reasons, are of first rate importance.

"Finland, again, would in the exchange of territories obtain districts without corresponding military and economic value."

On Nov. 9, Finland rejected a Russian proposal that, if Hangoe could not be had, a naval base be made available on islands in the vicinity of Hangoe.

On the same date, the Russian Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, said that Finland had misinterpreted his proposal, and that he meant the territory in the district of Hangoe should be sold to Russia, and, if this were impossible, islands in that region be sold.

On Nov. 10, the Finns refused again. Three days later, the negotiations ended, the Finns expressing the hope that "at a future date negotiations can be pursued with results satisfactory to both parties."

On Nov. 30, the Red Army invaded Finland.

Troops Recalled

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Moscow today said it was reported reliably that since the beginning of the Finnish conflict Russia had recalled to the colors reservists who were released after occupation of Eastern Poland.

Nurmi Drops Tour

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, famous Finnish runner who has been driving a truck in removing citizens from Helsingfors, said Dec. 12 he had abandoned plans to take Taisto Maki, currently Finland's outstanding distance runner, on a tour of the United States.

Finn in Sweden For Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Frans Eemil Sillanpaa, Finnish winner of the 1939 Nobel prize for literature, crossed into Sweden Dec. 12 at Haparanda on his way here to receive his prize. He was accompanied by his family.

[The value of the Nobel prizes varies from year to year, but Pearl Buck, 1938 winner for literature, received $37,957.]

Anglo-Irish Unit To Help Finland

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 12 (AP)—Nigel Allan, acting British Vice Consul, resigned today to form a foreign legion of Britons and Irishmen to fight for Finland.

Mr. Allan had been active in moving British citizens from Finland. The British Consulate has moved to Bjorneborg on the west coast of Finland.

Arctic Plunged Into Arena of War

Camouflage plays leading role in Finns' scheme to deceive Russians on troop locations.

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12 — The present Finnish-Soviet war is the northernmost war ever fought in known history. Practically half of the thousand-mile front line lies within the Arctic Circle in the Far North. The adversaries grope their ways through snow-covered forests, on frozen lakes, in the mirk of the long Arctic night. Even in the southern part there are scarcely seven hours of light a day.

Winter determines the whole character of the war here. The problem of camouflage acquires paramount importance, and men, animals, and machines, like polar bears, must take on the protective coloring of the landscape, as any dark-colored object stands out as an easy target against the white snow background.

Finnish troops, which for years have trained under winter conditions, are well versed in the art of making themselves invisible. Over their warm winter greatcoats they wear white hooded capes which cover them from head to foot. Where such special equipment is lacking native ingenuity comes to the rescue. I saw one soldier who had ruthlessly cut a slit with his hunting knife in the center of a hand-embroidered tablecloth which he wore like a poncho. Similar devices are used for horses.

Cars Covered With Canvas

Motorcars, trucks, and artillery carriages are all shrouded in white canvas covers. There are other subtleties in the art of winter camouflage. If a regiment crosses the open field the men must proceed in single file, each man following in the tracks of the man before him, otherwise the tracks may be visible to the enemy's airmen and so betray the location of troops in adjacent woods.

The movement of men and equipment over the deep snow presents special difficulties. The Finns haul their machine guns in narrow cradle-shaped sleds pulled by six men on skis with ropes around their wrists, while two other skiers steer the sled from behind.

Artillery pieces are mounted on broad toboggan-like runners and pulled by small sturdy sure-footed Finnish horses, which can wade through snow breast high.

Finnish cavalrymen in winter are pulled along on skis by their horses, two men to each horse. A pair of skis is as essential a part of a Finnish infantryman's equipment as his rifle, his pukka, or Finnish hunting knife, and he handles them all with equal skill. For the Finnish the transportation of supplies is facilitated by the fact that they have roads and railways behind them.

Russian Attack Continued

The problem is vastly more complex for the attacking Soviet forces which have no roads and are dependent, along their whole Arctic front, on the slender single track of the Murmansk railway for supplies which must then be hauled scores of miles across country through the wilderness.

Whereas the Finns use light sledges for hauling supplies, the Soviet with their passion for mechanization, use trucks and "snowmobiles." But this again adds the hauling of motor fuel to the transportation problem. The Russians build roads for their trucks across the snow by pouring on water which freezes solid. But after the passage of a few trucks the roads become so cut up as to become impassable. Another method is to pack down the snow with tanks. But that is impractible in a wooded uneven country.

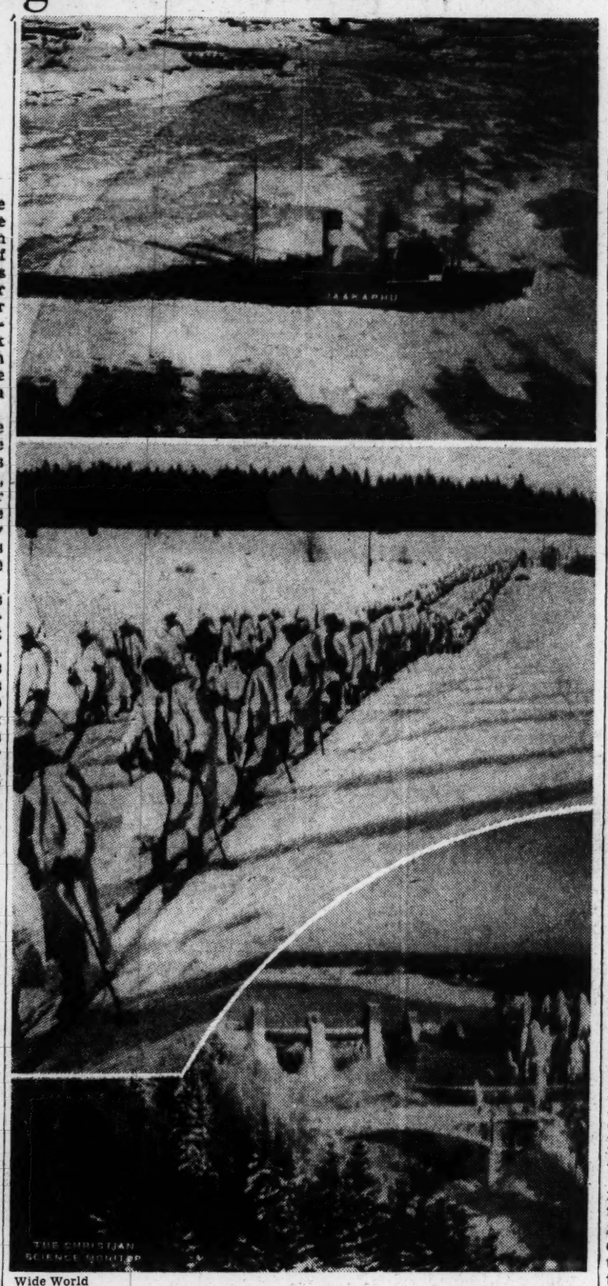
Clad in Thin Uniforms

Even now most of the Soviet prisoners appear undernourished. They are still clad in thin cotton uniforms. The negligent appearance of the Red troops contrasts strangely with their abundance of up-to-date automatic weapons and mechanized equipment. Indeed overemphasis on mechanization appears to be one of the major Soviet weaknesses in the present combat.

Where tanks are of no avail, the Soviet officers, with typical Russian disregard for human life, order their men to charge in a mass straight in the teeth of a withering fire. The resulting slaughter is appalling.

The Soviet already has lost an estimated 25,000 compared with Finland's losses of a few hundred. A portion of the Russian infantry is equipped with skis, but they are far less skilled in their use than the Finns.

A Finnish officer explained how two of his men on patrol succeeded in taking six Russian prisoners. Having learned that the Russians nailed their skis to the sole of their boots, the Finns in the dark tripped the Russians, who were unable to rise. The fact that in winter there are on an average only 90 hours of flying weather in a month greatly reduces the importance of the Russians' air preponderance. During the 10 days of the war the Finns have gauged their enemy's strength, and their own courage and confidence have thereby increased.



Wide World

Above—One of the ships of the ice-breaker fleet operating between Finland and Sweden. Center—Finnish infantry in winter garb on skis. Lower—The dam at Imatra Rapids whose waters furnish power for huge hydroelectric plant for Southern Finland.

Retreat by Finns

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 12 (AP)—While Finnish forces are still generally holding firm on the Karelian isthmus, they have retreated some distance along a line from the shore of Lake Ladoga northward to the middle of Finland, where the Russian armies have driven a spearhead a fifth of the way across toward the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Finns withdrew yesterday from Pitkaranta, a railway terminus on the lake, 40 miles within Finland, permitting occupation by the Russians, while 400 miles north of the lake the Russians captured Salla.

Otherwise, beyond the loss of occasional small villages the Finns were holding their ground, withdrawing slowly, however, from Salla into forests from which they could put up stiffer resistance than on the open terrain east of that center.

Canada Limits Prosecutions

OTTAWA (CP) — Safeguards against "frivolous or malicious" prosecution through operations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have been provided in a new order-in-council re-enacting the powers of the Board.

No prosecutions may be undertaken without permission of the Board or of the Attorney General of the province in which an offense is alleged.

Another important change is the provision that existing provincial regulations having to do with matters now under control of the Board will continue to operate so long as they are not in conflict with action taken by the Board.

Powers of investigation have been broadened and the Board may recommend the reduction or removal of customs duties when it appears to be in the public interest.

Certain powers of the Board may be exercised only with the specific approval of the Governor-in-Council, such as fixing prices, buying and selling the necessaries of life, commandeering supplies, prohibition of exports and licensing of producers and distributors.

Hector McKinnon, Chairman of the Board, said enactment of the new regulations did not mean any change in the Board's policy of meeting problems by consultation and co-operation with all interested groups, consumers, producers and distributors.

Paris Changing 'Moscow' Street To 'Helsinki'

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—If some Councilmen have their way, "Moscow" Street in Paris will become "Helsinki" Street.

At a noisy session at which Finland's defense against Russia was praised, several Councilmen introduced a motion to name a street in the city after the Finnish capital. Other Councilmen immediately proposed the present Moscow Street be renamed Helsinki (Helsingfors).

The resolution was referred to a committee which indicated it would give quick approval to the change.

Red Cross Mark Passed in Canada

TORONTO (CP) — Norman Sommerville, National Chairman of the Canadian Red Cross Society, announces that Canada has contributed $4,109,354 to its war fund. The amount is more than $1,000,000 in excess of the Society's objective of $3,000,000.

Mr. Sommerville indicated that the present figure would be exceeded. He said that in many instances local campaigns were continuing, and that in two Provinces, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, elections and other causes had held up the drive.

German Jobless Fewer This Year

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's unemployed Nov. 30 numbered 162,000 compared with 461,000 a year ago, the Labor Ministry has announced. It showed, officials said, the Nation had changed from a peace to a war basis without friction.

'No Bee's Land' Between Armies

PARIS (AP)—The honey-bee will join the exodus of men and beasts from the region between the Maginot and Siegfried lines behind which the armies of France and Germany are encamped.

The Moselle Department of the Beekeeper's Federation has decided to send their insects and their hives to safer areas in the interior and ask fellow beekeepers to care for them.

Aid for Netherlands Hinted in Belgium

By the Associated Press

Brussels, Dec. 12

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today approved a report saying that "conditions which led us to adopt neutrality would be modified" if the Netherlands were attacked.

Coalition Rule For Sweden In Finns' Crisis

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12 (AP) — Swedish party leaders agreed yesterday upon a new coalition cabinet to bear the responsibility of the Swedish neutrality program in the face of the Russian-Finnish war crisis.

Only the choice of a Foreign Minister to succeed Richard J. Sandler remained undecided, but in political circles it was said the new Foreign Minister would be a man without party affiliation, probably either Carl Hamilton, Minister to Copenhagen, or Christian Gunther, Minister to Norway.

The Social Democrat Premier, Per-Albin Hansson,, remained in the Cabinet lineup. It was expected to include two Conservatives, two Liberals, one Independent, two Peasant Party members, and one without party affiliation, compared to the present lineup of eight Social Democrats, two Independents, and three Peasant Party members.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12 (AP) — The Government announced today it had ordered 500,000 gas masks which already are being distributed to air raid precautions units. Many citizens have purchased their own masks.

The Government has allotted 12,000,000 crowns (about $2,880,000) for air raid precautions.

Volunteer women workers are being enlisted for jobs left by men called to the colors.

Word 'Hooveri' Now Finnish— Means Charity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—When Herbert Hoover visited Finland last year, the memory of his World War relief work was so strong that a new word came into the Finnish vocabulary — "hooveri," meaning "charity"—according to a letter from Martti Putalla, of Ouln, Finland, to the Finnish Relief Fund, headed by Mr. Hoover, here.

By the time Mr. Hoover's stay in the country was over, the adaptation of his name had become a familiar term throughout the country. Today the single word is used by Finnish villagers when they issue calls for donations of food or clothing to meet emergencies.

Destitute Finnish children have begun to substitute the word "hooveri" for the coats, shoes and blankets they receive from relief organizations, the writer of the letter said.

Voicing the appreciation of the Finnish people for friendly acts, Mr. Putalla declared that "hooveri" was a new word "to be kept forever in the Finnish language."

Allies' Finance Pact to Endure Past War's End

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A comprehensive financial agreement concluded with France in Paris last week would remain in force until "six months after the signature of a treaty of peace," Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today.

He said it was agreed that the existing rate of exchange between the pound and the franc would be maintained during the war, that neither Government would raise a foreign credit except in agreement or jointly with the other, that neither Government would impose fresh restrictions on imports from the other during the war.

Frequent meetings will be held, Sir John said, to make certain of as close co-operation in finance as in military matters.

[Simultaneous announcement of the financial accord was made in Paris by Finance Minister Paul Reynaud.]

Paris Is Nearly Crimeless Since Outbreak of War

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—The war has made the French Capital almost a crimeless city.

Police said crime statistics since September have shown a drop of 97 per cent.

They attributed the decrease to the mobilization of young potential law breakers into the Army with other Frenchmen and the rounding up of all older men suspected of criminal intent.

Allies Assured of Aid Of Netherlands Indies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SURABAYA, Java—Assistance for the Allies, short of going to war, is viewed here as a sort of insurance policy for the Netherlands East Indies at a moment when German and British diplomacy bids for favors in this rich colonial storehouse.

Britain is pressing an advantage due to control of the seas, extensive investments in the Islands, and a Netherlands sympathy that is clearly marked today in contrast with the reserve of 1914.

There is a prevailing feeling in the Netherlands East Indies that the future of the colony is definitely linked with that of the British Empire. Essentially the Netherland colonials are business people and they look to the future as well as wanting to make a profit. In any event the greatest assistance that Holland could give to Britain would be economic, particularly in connection with its great Far Eastern Empire. The best that Britain could hope for is free access to the Netherlands East Indies and that is precisely what it has already.

A Greater Asset

The conclusion that the Netherlands East Indies will be an even greater asset than it was during the World War is not difficult to arrive at in view of the remarkable development the colony has undergone in the past 20 years. The Netherlanders are efficient colonizers and their capacity to fill almost any requirements for essential raw materials in a short period of time must remain undisputed. There is at hand an unlimited supply of labor—the colony boasts a population of 65,000,000—and the most advanced methods have been introduced on the rubber plantations, in the oil fields and in all types of mining.

Already there are indications that production will be raised rapidly to satisfy increasing demands. Batavia, the great colonial commercial center, is the hub of 300 island ports, while a rapidly expanding merchant marine links it with Singapore, Capetown and Sydney. Its connection with such vital centers in the British Empire is undeniably close. At these points the British have established essential war industries, secure from enemy attack and relatively near to sources of supply. Geographically the British hold an enviable position in relation to Holland's Empire in the Far East. Furthermore, they are entering this war with an important stake in the Netherlands East Indies.

The total British investment, it is estimated, is around 600,000,000 guilders, which is about twice that held by the United States. Large British banks and commercial houses are to be found in Batavia and other cities; and there is a reciprocal arrangement in Singapore, where the Netherlanders constitute one of the most important trading communities. In many cases interests are unified, where the British have obtained large holdings, and as a result the Netherlands East Indies pays large dividends in London as well as Amsterdam.

Holland Seeks Peace

The chances are that Holland will try to stay out of the European war, which will of course insure an equally neutral status for its colonies. The Netherlands East Indies cannot refuse to sell to Germany, but Germany will find herself greatly handicapped in this respect. In the Far East its shipping has been swept from the seas, and at the present the 19 German ships have taken refuge in ports in the Netherlands East Indies, where they will have to remain until the end of the war. It is possible that supplies will find their way to Germany in Dutch vessels during the early stages of the war. But here again Germany will be at a disadvantage because it will be difficult to secure enough foreign exchange to meet commitments over an extended period of time, especially now that Britain is seizing German exports.

In recent years colonials of the Netherlands have had good reason to be apprehensive over the ambitions of Germany. It is a known fact Germans residing in the Netherlands East Indies have raised the question of obtaining German spheres of influence in the colony, and the fears arising from such propaganda have been amplified by official statements emanating from Berlin.

Rich Source of Supplies

That the Netherlands East Indies provides a veritable stock pile of raw materials for war industry is immediately apparent in the light of available statistics. Even in an era of international restriction, with a drastically limited production schedule, the Colony supplies 36 per cent of the world's rubber. In tin production, also drastically restricted, the Netherlands East Indies is also an important factor, accounting for 18 per cent of the world supply. In petroleum production it ranks sixth and supplies about 7 per cent of all oil entering into the world trade, since local demands are relatively small and there is a huge quantity for export.

In various minor enterprises the Netherlands East Indies is also very strong, as witness the fact that it holds a practical monopoly on cinchona bark, which is the basis for quinine. Nearly a quarter of the world's hard cordage fiber comes from the colony. As regards palm oil products, for which there is a rocketing demand at war time, the Netherlands East Indies supplies the world with 17 per cent of its total. The archipelago possesses an enormous supply of bauxite and with the increasing use of aluminum in the manufacture of aeroplanes and for other purposes this will be a great asset to nations having free access to the market.

It is perhaps too early to tell what the British policy will be in the Netherlands East Indies, although at this time the Dutch are inclined to recall the attitude taken during the last war, which from their own point of view left a great deal to be desired. The shipping companies, for instance, found that many of their vessels were taken over by the British, of course with adequate compensation; but the services were badly disrupted and it was some years before things got back to normal. It was the domineering attitude which Britain took toward the colony that caused the least favorable impression. On the whole, however, the ties are stronger than they ever were, not because of any lingering bonds of culture, language or race between the two countries, but rather due to the effect of a long period during which they have been at peace.

In other words, for more than a century there have been no outstanding sources of friction between Holland and Britain. During the early part of the last century, it will be recalled, Britain took over the Netherlands East Indies for a short period of time, returning it in 1816 and confirming Holland's ownership in a treaty signed at London eight years later. Ever since that time Holland has been satisfied with her position in the Far East, and it may be pointed out that a liberal attitude on the part of British statesmen a hundred years ago—whatever the foundations of that attitude may have been—laid the basis for a long-lasting peace. The British, if they have not enjoyed active support from Holland, have benefited from the benevolent neutrality of this wealthy neighbor in the Far East.

Italian Officers Avoid Foreigners As Likely Spies

ROME (AP)—Italian Army and Navy officers have been cautioned to avoid foreigners as much as possible, presumably as a safeguard against spies.

Unlike in Soviet Russia, where contact between officials and foreigners has been discouraged for several years, Italian officials have had many friends in Rome's foreign colony. But they are seeing their foreign friends much less frequently since the war.

Italian officers have been instructed even to avoid the cafés of the Via Vittorio Veneto, the capital's Main Street, where they might encounter foreigners.

1940 Army Class Early in Belgium

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet arranged Dec. 12 to call the 1940 military class earlier than usual to permit demobilization of older classes called because of the European war.

The 1940 class is expected to be extended to bring in more than the average number of recruits.

Britain Claims Air Supremacy

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood told the House of Commons today Britain could claim "definite superiority in our aircraft" over Germany.

The Air Minister said British fighter squadrons had taken a heavy toll of Germans who "tried to cross our defenses."

He declared British Hurricane and Spitfire planes had shown a "decisive margin of advantage" over Germany's Dorniers, Junkers and Heinkels.

"Even more encouraging is the knowledge of superiority they have shown over German fighters," he added.

"Not only have they twice the gun power of the Messerschmidt (German fighting plane) but they have markedly better flying characteristics. . . .

"Britain has new and more powerful types of aircraft which we shortly will be able to send against the Germans."

He said the coastal air command made 57 attacks on submarines "and in 19 cases we can be sure that substantial damage has been caused."

The Air Minister declared Britain's airplane output was more than twice what it was a year ago.

"We are definitely superior over the Germans in the initiative and the skill of our pilots," he continued.

Squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force soon will be active in Europe, Sir Kingsley said, and meanwhile a Canadian fighter squadron has been formed in Britain from men now serving with the Royal Air Force.

Polish squadrons also will be reformed under Polish officers attached to the R. A. F., the Air Minister added.

As an example of the quality of British planes, the Air Minister said bombers in a recent raid on the German naval base at Helgoland were engaged by 20 Messerschmidts and two of the German planes which pressed home attacks were driven down and one destroyed.

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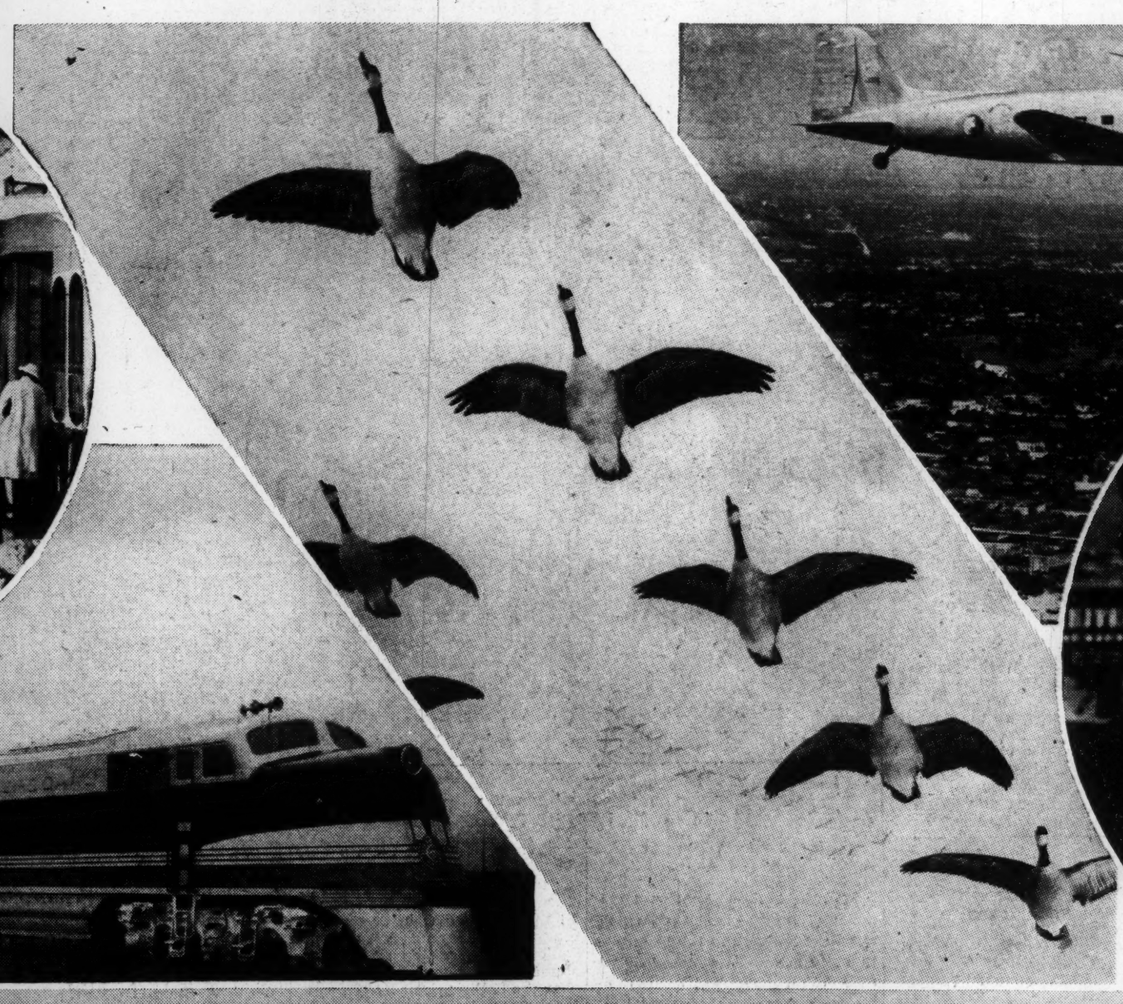
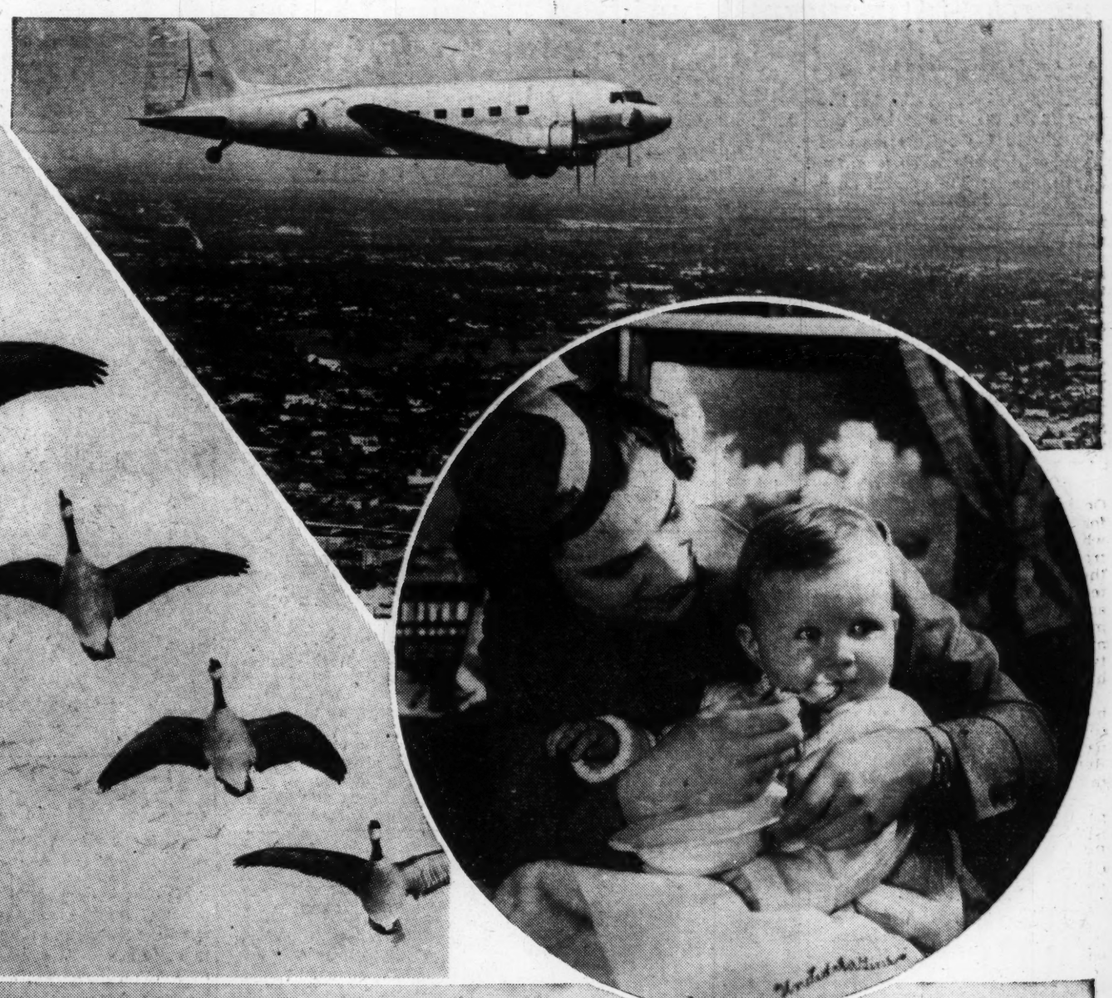
Thoughts Turn South for Winter Vacations or Week Ends in the Sun





Prosperous Season Assured by Trek

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Besides the usual throngs that annually leave the ice and snow of northern temperate zones for the semi-tropical lands below the Mason and Dixon line, thousands of additional Americans are pouring into southeastern resorts this year, as major transportation lines throw into service all available equipment to accommodate the crowds.

This winter is unusual because Americans are forced to play in their own backyards. Rigid restrictions, due to the war, have been placed upon European travel by the United States Government. Therefore, unless a sound reason can be provided why one should be allowed to travel into the war zone, Uncle Sam will not permit his nieces or nephews to venture into foreign waters.

Many Americans, who have spent other winters sunning themselves under French and Italian skies, are now looking to the South and beyond. And from all reports their inquiries have brought satisfactory results. Word from southeastern resorts as well as from Cuba, the Bahamas, the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, reveals that the next four or five months will see one of the busiest and most prosperous winter seasons on record.

Winter Vacations Popular

The southeastern resorts in particular, from the sunny Carolinas to the Florida Keys, from Georgia to the balmy Gulf of Mexico, see upon the 1939-40 horizon a rainbow that promises one of the richest pots of tourist gold in history.

Restriction of European travel, however, is not alone responsible for this winter's notable increase in travel south. Better economic conditions throughout the country, coupled with the fact that more and more persons are taking vacations at this time of year, is one of the major factors contributing to this winter's sharp upswing in travel.

Leading winter resorts have not been caught unprepared for this great mass movement to the South. In fact, many of these popular places have been working during the past six months to put things in shipshape order. Hotels in many of the larger resorts have enlarged their accommodations, installed air-conditioning, or have been completely redecorated. In still other areas new hotels have been built and now are prepared to welcome winter visitors, either for a week end, a month, or the season.

For visitors desiring something a little less formal than a hotel, there are hundreds of comfortable homes which are offering attractive accommodations at moderate rates. Apartments, too, find favor with scores of southern-bound vacationists and these may be rented for a part or the whole of the winter season.

Prepared for Heavy Traffic

The major transportation companies likewise have been aware that more Americans than ever before would be going South this winter and have adjusted their schedules accordingly.

The railroads, which undoubtedly will carry the largest number of travelers to these winter resorts, are putting several new streamliners into service besides stepping up schedules all along the line. Beginning with the first of this month, a virtual fleet of shiny streamliners fresh from the shops started making the daily run from New York to Miami.

Representing the latest design in rail travel, these trains make the 1,500-mile run in about 25 hours. These streamliners, powered by Diesel motors, carry a string of coach cars equipped with reclining chairs. There is a spacious observation car, a club car, and a dining car attached. The cost of this type of travel is approximately half of the fare charged in de luxe Pullman trains.

De luxe Pullman service will be operated daily from New York and Chicago to both the east and west coasts of Florida.

Air Services Arranged

Air service to Florida, to Cuba, and Nassau, will be operated on regular schedules all winter and has been so arranged that a New York or Chicago businessman may spend the week end with his family at one of the numerous southern resorts and yet be back at his desk on Monday morning.

In the steamship field, there will be a number of cruises as well as regular sailing from New York to Miami and points beyond. These will start by the end of this month and continue well into April.

Over the highway will streak commodious buses. This method of travel takes several days, but enables the individual to see some of the beauties of the country passed through en route to Florida. A great many travelers, of course, will motor south in their own automobiles and for these folks a great array of overnight cabins is available all along the way.

While the winter sunshine heads the list of attractions in these southeastern resorts, recreational facilities have nearly been tripled this year in order to keep visitors adequately entertained.

Golf tournaments of every conceivable nature are on tap for those who like to spend their winter days out on the rolling greensward. There are tournaments for women, tournaments for men, contests for the young and for the elderly, competition for amateurs and professionals with attractive prizes offered in practically every event.

Shuffleboard in High Favor

Shuffleboard, once a shipboard pastime, is now played by thousands on land. As a result, dozens of new boards are being constructed for the visiting hordes who "get a kick" out of sending a wooden wafer sliding along a slippery alley. Tennis, horseback riding, sailing, outboard motors, and yachting are a few of the events which will keep visitors entertained this winter.

Outstanding of sports, of course, is swimming and surf bathing on one of the many excellent beaches that bound these resorts. A large part of the visitors' day to these beach resorts is spent on the beach, either lolling in the sand or swimming in the blue, warm-as-air water. Cabanas are available at most every beach and may be rented for the day or season. These have become increasingly popular in Florida, of late, and hotels on the waterfront usually have available any number of them for guests. Also colored umbrellas and comfortable back rests are rented at the beach for the day and persons are able to spend the day in comfort, either reading or just plain day-dreaming.

Despite the demands for accommodations at the various winter resorts, it is expected that prices will stay normal. However, those planning to make a trek south this winter are advised to make their reservations early, due to the additional number of visitors expected to invade the various southeastern regions. Reports from leading resorts already show that guests are arriving a month earlier than usual. The railroad substantiate this report with capacity bookings on their de luxe, chair-car streamliners. One road has sold all accommodations to Florida for a month in advance.

Cy La Tour and Son; American Museum of Natural History; Miami News Service; United Air Lines; Siddell Studio; Hamilton Wright; Gendreau

Miami Spares No Expense to Entertain 2,000,000 Winter Guests

Miami's Financial Condition Most Comfortable Since 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—For the first time since 1932 the bonded indebtedness of this city is on a current basis, according to a recent financial statement made public by William Tracy, Chief Accountant.

"Based on present plans, Miami's $28,459,000 debt will be retired by Jan. 1, 1964, saving the city approximately $14,000,000," Mr. Tracy said.

So sound is Miami's financial condition that the city is asking for tenders on refunding bonds that are not due until 1964, to the tune of $200,000, despite the fact that no sinking fund is required until 1947.

"Under the present financial plans," Mr. Tracy said, "the city can liquidate its obligations . . . without increasing the debt service charges and in addition provide a substantial collection reserve of 14 per cent. Miami will also re-establish its credit and effect a further saving of several million dollars by refunding the present issue at a lower interest rate.

"In the refunding operations the taxpayers received no concessions except the extension of the maturity dates, and they expect the investment market to recognize that they are entitled to interest service charges lower than the average of approximately 5 per cent on the debt as now constituted."

Four Sailing Classics On Schedule for Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Four topnotch annual classics will feature Miami's 1939-'40 midwinter sailing season. Of Nation-wide interest are the 12th annual Sir Thomas Lipton Cup Regatta, Feb. 10; the 7th annual Miami-Nassau Ocean Sailing Races, Feb. 13; the Sunburn Dinghy Winter Sailing Regatta, Feb. 18-24, and the 8th annual midwinter Sailing Regatta, March 17th.

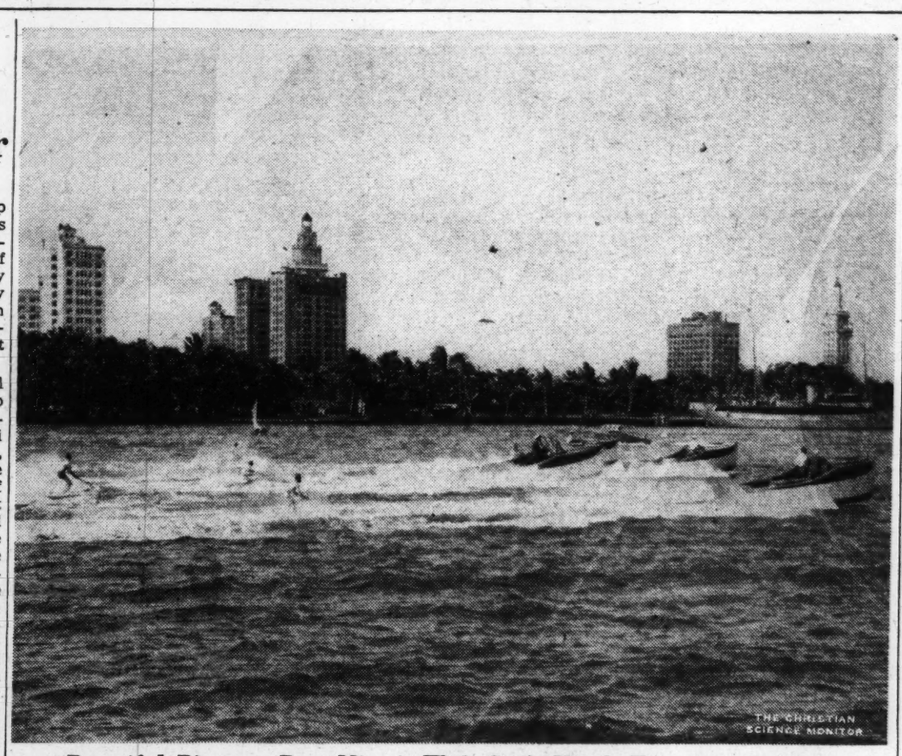
Miami Center Of Tours By Sea and Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With steamship services by belligerent nations considerably curtailed in the western hemisphere, cruises out of Miami this winter will be greatly increased by the airways, travel by air between here and the Latin American countries already having jumped 100 per cent over last year at this time.

Cruises by boat, however, will be conducted out of Miami by two of the regular steamship companies that operate between Miami and northern ports the year round, the Clyde-Mallory Line to run the "Iroquois" on one-week cruises of the West Indies, stopping at Port Au Prince, Haiti, Santiago, and Havana, Cuba, and a new cruise service being instituted by the Merchants and Miners Line between Miami and Nassau in the Bahama Islands. In addition there will be the regular all-expense tours to Havana by boat direct from Miami via the P. and O. Steamship Line, and also to Havana via Key West, going over the Overseas Highway to the island city by Florida Motor Lines, connecting there with the boat for Havana.

The air cruises, via Pan American Airways, are many and frequent, covering one-day or week-end tours to almost any island of the West Indies or Nassau.



Beautiful Biscayne Bay, Miami, With City's Hotels Towering on Shore

Miami Beach Building Grows To Meet Vacationist Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH — With seven miles of white sandy beach, acres of gardens and green golf courses, 46 new hotels and 66 new apartment houses, this resort has plenty of room to play in as it puts the finishing touches on its building program.

Pouring its money into building, furnishing, landscaping, and land purchases the past five years, Miami Beach has more than doubled its accommodations in a period when business was sluggish throughout the country, and it is ready to reap the benefits of the return of good times which send tourists traveling.

Winter vacationing is under way here. For those who come early and for those who come late as well, there is sport and fun. Naturally, swimming and just plain "lazing" along the strand is the No. 1 pastime, though for the more active there are sports aplenty. Fishing in the gulf stream, which flows only a few minutes by boat off shore, golfing on four courses, including two of championship caliber, tennis on public and private courts, badminton, shuffleboard, surfboarding, yachting—these are some of the pursuits followed here by holiday seekers.

Through years past, increase in the count of visitors uniformly has gone in step with increase in accommodations devised during the summer months. This summer, however, all records for building have been surpassed, and so much space is provided that only an unbelievable influx of sun-seeking northerners will tax accommodations to capacity.

This, of course, is a happy condition for winter-time vacationers who get in a fortnight or more in this spa, not to mention those who come early and stay late. For the building of hotels, apartments, and dwellings means that sensible tariffs which have prevailed in the past will be maintained during the gala season.

Designers, artisans and laborers have worked till there is scarcely a spot in the entire beach area but has been improved. Each of the swimming pools which form centerpieces of the cabana clubs has been given a complete beautification job. Additions have been made to main structures of several established hostelries and to their club adjuncts.

Business is in a jovial mood, operators counting upon generally improved conditions in the Nation and upon European conditions to provide additional numbers of recreation-seekers. Advance reservations at established hotels and at new ones, inquiries on schools, and requests for yacht dockage all presage a travel influx.

The year's building total figures at $10,253,887. The room capacity will be 74,525.

Stadium Called Nation's Busiest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami is said to have the busiest stadium in the country. The Orange Bowl is run by the City Recreation Departments. Night attractions outdraw daytime events by 40 per cent. University of Miami Hurricanes play all their home games at night. There will be 35 prep and college games in all fought out in the bowl this year, including the Orange Bowl Intersectional New Year's collegiate classic. Crowds are seldom less than 20,000, often close to 32,000. The Bowl can be enlarged to twice that number.

Between football games the stadium sandwiches in Seminole Indian encampments, music festivals, Boy Scout jamborees, and patriotic celebrations.

Sumptuous Entertainment Fare in Miami

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The greatest calendar of sports events and entertainment features in the history of this city has been prepared by the City Commissioners, headed by Mayor E. G. Sewell, for the 2,000,000 tourists expected here this winter.

Diversified and elaborate as are the features listed, sunshine and balmy weather still top all attractions and Miami is prepared as never before to handle the enormous influx of visitors expected this year, which, it is predicted, will be something of a record-breaker due to world conditions which make travel abroad uncertain.

Up to Nov. 1, the total building permit volume for the Greater Miami area, which includes Miami, Miami Beach, Miami Shores Village, Coral Gables and lesser municipalities, had reached for this year the sum of $27,571,471. Based on an estimated population of 225,000, this total is believed to be the highest per capita total for any community in the United States.

This building program includes 52 hotels, 118 apartment buildings, and 147 commercial structures, all to be completed before Jan. 1. In the city of Miami alone, 2,671 private dwellings have been erected during this period. So Miami will greet its visitors this season with a total of 430 hotels, 2,400 apartment houses, 1,200 rooming houses and 46,930 homes.

City of Small Homes

Despite the widespread belief that Miami means magnificent estates inhabited during the winter months by affluent citizens from northern cities and Canada, and while it is true that there is more of this type of property than in any other city of its size in America, it also is true that Miami, generally speaking, is a city of small, colorful homes, comfortable and attractive, hundreds of them selling for $4,000 or less. They are built for the most part of concrete and stucco with tile roofs, and almost all the new homes in every price bracket are equipped with an ingenious device which provides an abundance of hot water, heated to near the boiling point by the sun's rays. These homes have been designed to take advantage of the Miami climate, a pleasant combination of sunshine and prevailing breezes from the southeast.

As to the entertainment program, Mayor Sewell said, "We've planned for everybody, young and old, rich and not so rich. We haven't missed a bet this year, and we're doing everything in our power to prevent the tourists from getting 'soaked.'"

Winter Golf Capital

Winter golf capital of the nation, Greater Miami courses this season will be the setting for no less than 15 major tournaments. Ranking number one and two are the Miami $10,000 Open, Dec. 14 to 17, on the Miami Springs course, and $5,000 International Four-Ball matches at the Miami Biltmore Country Club tentatively scheduled in March.

Miami's imposing list of other golf events follows: Men's Amateur Championship, Jan. 15-19; Mixed Scotch Foursome, Jan. 28; Women's Championship, Jan. 29-Feb. 2; Seniors' Championship, Feb. 19; Florida Year Round Club Women's Championship, Mar. 25-30; Florida Year Round Club Men's Championship, April 13-21.

Miami Country Club will be the setting for the fourteenth annual Dixie Amateur, Feb. 19-23. The Glenn Curtiss Amateur will be played on the Miami Springs course in March.

The gala Orange Bowl Week, packed with thrills, begins Wednesday, Dec. 27, with a snappy calendar of festival and sports events. The Orange Bowl parade, Thursday; King Orange Jamboree, Friday. The Intersectional University football classic and coronation of the Orange Bowl, New Year's Day. These festivities will be followed by a spectacular marine parade, horse show, and the twelfth annual Miami All-American Maneuvers. Jan. 5-7.

"Chromium Grayhounds"

Four Diesel trains a day to Miami is the goal of the Seaboard, Florida East Coast, and Atlantic Coast lines. Slick chromium grayhounds are already whizzing from New York to Miami, a distance of 1,369 miles in 25 hours flat.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, head of Eastern Air Lines, said, "We're planning to make 10 flights daily to Miami from New York, each in 7½ hours. The major airlines are co-ordinating their schedules, featuring 'Spend the Week End in Miami.' Leave the North Friday night, arrive in Miami Saturday morning. Spend two glorious days in Miami and be back at your desk Monday morning."

With its transoceanic trips to bring back stranded Americans from Europe at an end, the Clyde Mallory Line has put the Iroquois, the Shawnee, and the Algonquin back into service, scheduling them on a three-day run from New York to Miami. From Baltimore the Merchants' and Miners' Line will schedule two sailings weekly to Miami and a weekly run between Philadelphia and Miami with connections for Boston.

Winter Sports Program

Here is Miami's program of winter sports entertainment in a nutshell:

Dec. 14-17—$10,000 Miami Open Golf Tournament, Miami Springs Country Club.

Dec. 25-April 6—Jai Alai at Biscayne Fronton.

Dec. 25 — Annual North-South high school football classic.

Dec. 27-Jan. 7 — Orange Bowl Festival Sportscade.

Dec. 28—Miss Orange Bowl Pageant.

Dec. 29—Shriners Orange Bowl Day, street dancing and carnival.

Dec. 30—King Orange Jamboree, parade, festival.

Dec. 31 — Orange Bowl Golf Open, 36 holes, Miami Springs Course.

Jan. 1 — Annual Orange Bowl New Year Football Classic, Orange Bowl Stadium.

Jan. 3-5 — Orange Bowl Horse Show in Orange Bowl Stadium.

Jan. 5-7—Twelfth Annual All-American Air Maneuvers.

Jan. 7-April 14 — Fifth Annual Miami Metropolitan $10,000 Fishing Tournament.

Feb. 10-12—Annual Sir Thomas Lipton Cup Regatta.

Feb. 13—Seventh Annual Miami-Nassau Ocean Sailing Race, 184 miles.

March 2-3 — Twenty-seventh Annual Biscayne Bay Regatta.

March 3-6—Seventeenth Annual International $5,000 Four-Ball Matches at Miami-Biltmore Hotel.

March 17—Eighth Annual Midwinter Sailing Regatta.

Credits Awarded Visiting Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Miami Beach boasts one of the most unique school systems in the United States. Aside from being a thoroughly sound and accredited system of education, the schools here are most famous nationally for their adaptability to continue courses of pupils started elsewhere. While most of the pupils start and close semesters at prescribed intervals, many enter Miami Beach schools after classes already are under way, and, in some cases, leave before they are completed, and still gain full credits. Incidentally, the classroom work is so devised that the pupils may use their various textbooks and do not need to obtain others here.

Thrilling Airplane Race To Miami From 30 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"The greatest air race in American aviation history" is what aviation officials of Miami are terming the race from more than 30 states of fast commercial type airplanes to Miami for the 12th Annual Miami All-American Air Maneuvers, Jan. 5.

Hollywood-by-Sea Plans Shore Cruise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD - BY-THE - SEA, Fla.—A "Shore Cruise" and a Christmas holiday house party will officially launch the fifteenth winter entertainment schedule at this resort where interest centers around the gigantic Hollywood Beach Hotel, one of the famous resort landmarks of South Florida.

A new attraction for tourists is the "Shore Cruise," which will take place Dec. 13 to 20, to be followed by the third annual Christmas house party Dec. 21 to Jan. 15.

Golf tournaments for both men and women, tennis, bridge, and backgammon events, with beach parties and dancing under the tropical moon are regular attractions here.

An unusual array of famous internationally known entertainers is scheduled for the Hollywood Beach Hotel. Those appearing in recitals include Mischa Elman, violinist; Cornelia Otis Skinner, diseuse; Jose Iturbi, pianist; Lucy Monroe, soprano; Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti, duo-pianists; James Melton, tenor; H. V. Kaltenborn, news interpreter.

Hotels—Resorts

In Miami It's the
ROBERT CLAY HOTEL
Newest of Miami's Fine Hotels
Every modern convenience—close to everything downtown. Steam heat in every room. Low winter rates.
JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

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First Ave. & Second St. S. E., Miami
68 beautifully furnished efficiency and bedroom apts. Steam heat, Frigidaires, Elevator, Telephone, Hotel Service. Booklet on request.
Daily and Monthly Rates

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A modern high class family hotel in a quiet neighborhood, overlooking Biscayne Bay. Early season rentals at attractive rates.
W. EARLE SPENCER, Manager

MIAMI, FLA. BEST VALUE
Modern all outside 85-room Hotel
Comfortable Convenient Economical Free Parking Reservations suggested.
PER PERSON $1.50 up
2 PERSONS WEEKLY $14 up
2 Persons, Daily Rates $2.50 to $7
Special Month and Season Rates
Hotel Corona N.E. 12th St.

HOTEL HAMPTON
938 Lincoln Road
"The Fifth Avenue of the South"
Convenient to Everything
SENSIBLE RATES
European—Reduction for early and late season.
Restricted Clientele
WILBUR T. MURRAY, MANAGER
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

The ARISTOCRAT of MIAMI BEACH
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For beautiful new 32-page Picture Book of the Whitman and Miami Beach, photos and complete details. Address:
PATIO DUNHAM, Manager
THE Whitman BY THE SEA
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ON THE OCEAN AT 33rd STREET

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A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere. Overlooking Ocean and Indian Creek.
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Continental breakfast served with hotel rooms.
Restricted Clientele
Special Holiday Rates until Jan. 1
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Directly on the ocean in the fashionable north shore section. Private beach, gracious homelike atmosphere, advantages of an exclusive club. A restricted clientele. Reservations necessary.
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One of America's distinguished seaside resort hotels. Traditional superiority of location, appointments and service have long established the Pancoast as the one entirely correct hotel-home for your Miami Beach vacation. Restricted clientele.
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DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN
Open the Year Round. American Plan in Winter—European Plan in Summer
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Norman Pancoast, Manager

Hotels—Resorts

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CONCEIVED and built by Carl G. Fisher, developer of Miami Beach, these hotels naturally had first choice of locations. Added to this advantage are those of spacious tropical grounds; their own two 18-hole golf courses, swimming pools, cabanas, tennis courts and cottages; convenience to all sports and recreations; special entertainment for guests; experienced personnel; restricted clientele and an atmosphere of solid, lived-in comfort that comes only with years of successful operation.

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The LINCOLN The KING COLE
The BOULEVARD (*European*)

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NO INCREASE IN RATES

"Sun Room" for ALL AMERICA

MIAMI

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GOLF—10 championship courses, velvet greens, frequent tournaments.
TENNIS — well groomed courts in public parks, lights for night play.
BEACH SPORTS—70° surf temperatures all winter, change clothes at home.
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OTHERS — Jai Alai, boating, everything including even ice skating.

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Last year, over a million visitors proved by their example that Miami vacations are no longer for the wealthy alone — that, with a little planning, tropic holidays are within reach of ANY reasonable vacation budget. This year, with new construction proceeding at a rate of better than $1,000,000-a-month, there is even more room — room for YOU to join the gay throngs already here — for the Christmas-New Year holidays, for a brief respite from sleet and snow later on, or for the rest of the winter.

FREE: MIAMI "TROPI-QUIZ" BOOKLET with natural color photos and full information on costs, sports events, accommodations . . . all the questions most frequently asked about Miami with complete answers. The coupon will bring your copy . . . mail it today!

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Name
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Hotels—Resorts

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Outstanding Bayfront Hotel, The
MIAMI COLONIAL
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Paid expenses include room with bath, meals, entertainment and transportation to events. Write for booklet.
MIAMI COLONIAL HOTEL
Leslie Buswell, Gen. Mgr.

Hotels—Resorts

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"SHOWPLACE OF THE BEACH"
RICHLY landscaped; luxuriously appointed; Spanish-Modern in architecture. Convenient but secluded location. Private beach, boat dock, garage. One of Florida's great tropical showplaces.
Pictorial booklet and rates on request.
WILLIAM E. POLLOCK, Pres.
Collins Avenue 32nd to 33rd Street
CAREFULLY RESTRICTED CLIENTELE

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COLLINS AVENUE AT 35th STREET
Located in the most exclusive north beach section . . . overlooking the ocean. Convenient to golf, theatres, and the famous Lincoln Road. Bathing direct from the hotel. The Skylite Room, serving choice foods.
PROTECTED PRIVATE POOL AND BEACH
Cordially yours,
C. A. CRAWFORD, Mgr.
MIAMI BEACH

Hotels—Resorts

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Exclusive location, facing the Atlantic. Ocean view from every room, private beach, bathing from hotel. Complete facilities: Radio in all rooms; meals in Dining Room or Patio. Two elaborate penthouses for complete housekeeping. European Plan. Restricted clientele—friendly homelike atmosphere. No deviation from published rates. For booklet and details, write to:
G. S. PICKARD, *Manager*
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Bayfront Hotel
To a greater degree than any other, The Columbus provides the smart sophistication of atmosphere, the carefree gaiety of mood, the quiet luxury of appointments, the skilled attention to your creature comforts—the things that are inseparably linked with all that "Miami" stands for.
New illustrated booklet gives full details.
THE COLUMBUS
MIAMI · FLORIDA

Gay and Decorative Yule Welcome Dazzles Early Comers to St. Petersburg

Yule Gaiety Awaits Guests To St. Petersburg Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—With the outlook for St. Petersburg's busy tourist season as bright as the Florida sun itself, the city is prepared to observe the holidays with rejoicing and festivity. Within a week the entire city will be gay and dazzling with Yuletide decorations adorning streets, stores, and homes. Through the enterprise of the local Kiwanis Club, rows of symmetrical pine trees which line the municipal Recreation Pier and its approaches will be electrically decorated, adding another colorful touch.

The winter season is opening earlier than usual and registrations are 10 per cent ahead of last season. To date tourists have registered from every state except Nevada and from every Canadian province except the Yukon, according to Chamber of Commerce records. In number of arrivals New York State leads the list with 2,300 and Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Michigan follow in order respectively. Indications are that St. Petersburg will have a large crowd of visitors by Dec. 25.

Besides its annual Christmas program, plans of the Woman's Club for the season include three twilight musicales and on Feb. 24 an annual fashion show, the parade of what Florida is first to wear. The St. Petersburg branch of the Needlework Guild will contribute to the city's needy this Christmas with its goal of 8,000 garments almost reached.

Concert Series

The Carreno Club concert series this year is receiving much attention because of the well-known artists who will appear. This series will include a joint recital on Jan. 16 by Georgia Graves, contralto, and Walter Mills, baritone, two American singers, The 22 dancers of the Joost European Ballet will make an appearance on Jan. 30. Under the baton of the young conductor Dr. Hans Kindler, the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington will give its concert in connection with this series on Feb. 25.

During the present week the public outdoor band concerts in Williams Park will begin for their thirteenth season under the leadership of Maj. Everett Allyn Moses.

In their individual friendly spheres of activity the 40-odd State tourist societies, which convene each week, are arranging varied winter programs for their hundreds of members.

An elaborate web of plans for the Festival of States, climax of the winter season, is already in the spinning. A parade of gorgeous floats and bands, a magnificent pageant and a coronation ball are part of this celebration planned by the Chamber of Commerce and the State tourist societies.

Popular Music

At least six nationally popular orchestras are scheduled to appear in the city during the winter and spring. Arrangements are also being made for a number of well-received "name bands" to make their second or third appearances before St. Petersburg swing fans.

The Sunshine City has elaborately planned its sports calendar with the invitation "forget the war, have fun, come South." Visitors will enjoy the start of the St. Petersburg-to-Havana Yacht Race, the yachting classic of this section, which will take place on March 6.

In the spring when America's fancy turns to thoughts of baseball, visitors will discover St. Petersburg is the only city in the country where two major league teams do their spring training. The New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals, with other big league teams training in this area, will offer pre-season exhibition games at the Waterfront Park for thousands of enthusiasts every day.

Golfers will find that St. Petersburg is the golf center of the West Coast. Each one of the five courses in the city has been improved or re-arranged for the convenience of this season's players.

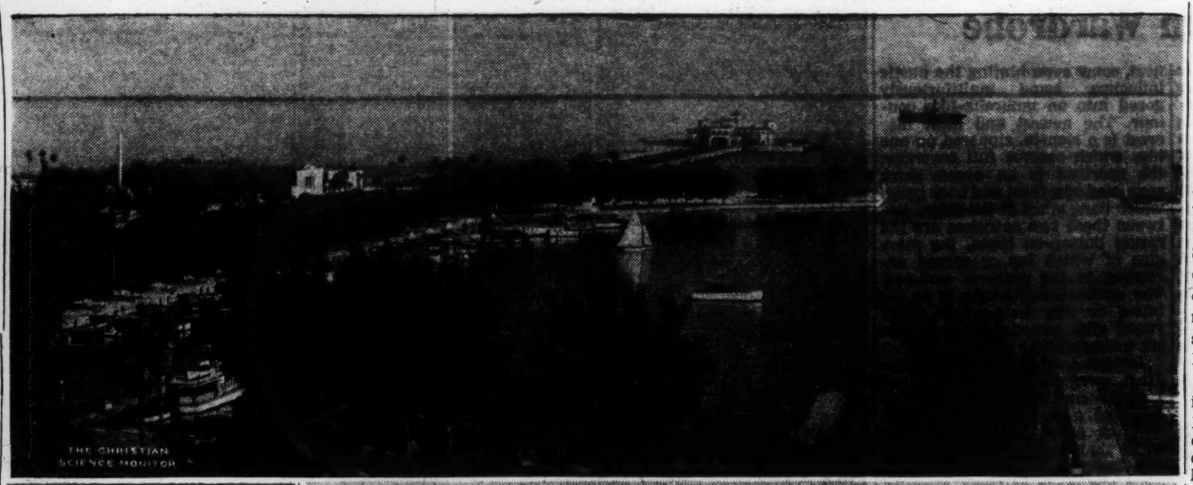
Tennis Championship

The Florida West Coast Tennis Championship Tourament will be played from Jan. 15 to Jan. 21.

Fishing for tarpon, kingfish, amberjack and other fish is one of St. Petersburg's most popular sports, and tournaments are held throughout the season. Fishing from the Recreation Pier is a favorite sport with both men and women tourists and the familiar sight of pelicans and sea gulls teasing for fish bait or popcorn on the pier will greet the tourists again this season.

At the popular Mirror Lake Sports Center ample recreational facilities for shuffleboard, lawn bowling, roque, bridge, chess, and checkers are located. The National Shuffleboard Tourney highlights the sports season at this center where numerous winter tournaments are held. The St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club, the largest in the world, numbers more than 5,000 members.

Young people visiting in the city will find pleasant companions and real hospitality in the Young Winter Visitors Club of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. At the "Jaycees" private beach clubhouse hundreds of the younger visitors are entertained by special sports and social activities for their own set.



St. Petersburg Waterfront—Yachting Haven and Baseball 'Capital'

At the top, the beautiful waterfront, yacht basin in the foreground and the municipal pier in the distance. Lower, tourists watching an exhibition game between the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals at Waterfront Park, the ocean in the background.

St. Petersburg Again Getting N. Y. Yankees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The world champion New York Yankee baseball club will return here for its sixteenth consecutive training season next February, making the Hotel Suwanee headquarters, while the St. Louis Cardinals will return for their third season in early March.

Fine Golf Courses Serve St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.,—Golfers have five excellent courses to choose from, the Jungle operated by Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox baseball star; the Lakewood with Ed Kerby of Akron as pro; Pasadena, designed by Walter Hagen; Sunset, and Shore Acres.

Nothing Left Undone by St. Petersburg

By Ian Boyer
Mayor of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—All America will find a warm and cordial welcome awaiting them here in Florida's world famous Sunshine City where nothing has been left undone to provide proper entertainment and recreation for visitors from everywhere. In order to care for increased numbers for whom reservations are being received daily, St. Petersburg has erected new hotels, apartments and private homes. Although all previous registration records will be broken by the incoming thousands, members of the St. Petersburg Hotel Men's Association have publicly announced there will be no increase in rates.

Regular St. Petersburg visitors will find many interesting improvements here this season, with Central Avenue, the city's main thoroughfare, lengthened two miles through the building of three bridges and a Causeway over Boca Ciega Bay to Treasure Island on the Gulf; completion of three new hotels and a dozen modern apartment dwellings, in addition to hundreds of beautiful new homes in the North Shore, Jungle and Pinellas Point sections; a new City Hall and many new office buildings.

Caters to Visitors

Here in this gay summerlike vacationland, the entire business is given over to the catering to the sun lovers, where bathing, boating and fishing is unsurpassed, and where every form of clean and refreshing outdoor recreation is provided for welcome guests.

The best in the concert field and outstanding stars of the sports world are being brought here for entertainment and tournament play. Concerts are being given daily in Williams Park by Everett Allyn Moses and his 24-piece nationally known band.

Sailing races and major league baseball exhibition games, air meets, tourist club tournaments, golf and tennis championships, skeet, pistol and trapshoots, horse shows and archery meets, are but a few of the attractions that fill the season calendar.

There are four interesting golf courses open to visitors, along with 36 clay and concrete tennis courts. The world's largest shuffleboard club is located within the heart of the hotel and shopping center and on the shores of Mirror Lake, where city guests are always welcome. Near by are the lawn bowling and roque rinks. There are quoit and horseshoe pitching lanes, ranges for archery, pistol and skeet shooting.

Horseback riding is encouraged by the establishment of four excellent academies featuring Kentucky thoroughbreds brought here each season from the blue grass country for devotees.

Visitors from anywhere need never be at loss for companionship as St. Petersburg is a city of more than 100 tourist clubs. There are City and State societies, sectional groups, clubs for retired Army and Navy officers, school teachers, fire and policemen, stamp and shell collectors, bibliophiles, travelers, insurance employees and executives, railroad men and many others. An Open Forum is conducted every afternoon in Williams Park for the discussion of any subject under the sun.

Yacht owning winter visitors will find more than 300 slips available for their use in the three great basins situated close to the doors of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club in the City's downtown mile-long waterfront park. Near by is situated one of the finest located airports in America for amphibian and airplane owners with plenty of hangar space for use.

St. Petersburg owns its own street railway and bus system, street lighting, gas and water plants. It has a commission-city manager form of government. In relation to the entertainment of its seasonal guests, gathered from the world over, the city works hand in hand with the Chamber of Commerce, its tourist building agency, aiding in the distribution of free illustrated literature descriptive of the city and its surroundings, its hotels and apartments, its schools, churches and public buildings.

As a city, St. Petersburg is less than 50 years old. It was first laid out 51 years ago by John Constantine Williams of Detroit and was given its name at that time.

It has a year-around population of 82,000 and is so constructed as to care for the needs of a half million visitors through the season.

St. 'Pete' Extends Main Thoroughfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. —St. Petersburg's main thoroughfare, Central Avenue, has had two additional miles paved onto its length, with the completion of a new bridge and causeway across Boca Ciega Bay to the Gulf beaches at Treasure Island.

Increase in Prices Barred In St. Petersburg's Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Although planning for a record season this winter, this city is expecting to accommodate its guests without an increase in prices. The St. Petersburg Hotel Men's Association at a recent meeting went on record as recommending to its members the maintenance of the same price level that was in effect last year.

Prepared to house the greatest influx of visitors in its history, St. Petersburg offers living accommodations unsurpassed by any city of its size in the country. Not only have many new hotels been built, but many others have been remodeled and their facilities enlarged to take care of a larger number of guests.

In addition to attractive hotels, there are in the city several thousand furnished homes, apartments, and cottages that are maintained for rental purposes, and the number of these has greatly increased this season.

During the past year several of St. Petersburg's older hotels have been remodeled, two or three new hotels have been built in the city proper, and five hotels are now under construction on the Gulf beaches. Among the hotels which have been remodeled is the Detroit, St. Petersburg's first hotel, and one of its most famous buildings. This 200-room hotel has been entirely remodeled and modernized in every way. One of the new hotels in the city is the Bainbridge, recently completed, which will be under the direction of one of St. Petersburg's well-known hotel managers, Bainbridge Hayward.

One of the most noticeable additions to the accommodations in St. Petersburg this season will be a number of cottage colonies which have been recently constructed in various residential sections of the city. A number of these are of the luxurious hotel court type offering accommodations entirely different from those of the usual cabin camp.

St. Petersburg and its immediate suburbs boasts of more than 150 hotels, more than 1,000 apartment houses, and several thousand homes that are furnished for winter rentals. These, in addition to the cottage colonies, cabin camps, and trailer parks, provide accommodations for considerably more than 75,000 visitors in addition to the permanent population of the city.

Florida Rains Come In the Summertime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Two-thirds of this city's annual rainfall occurs during the summer, when rain is needed, and only one-third during the winter tourist season.

Hotels—Resorts

MAGNOLIA HOTEL
444 First Avenue North
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Steam Heat — Elevator Service
European Plan — Centrally Located
Folder and Rates on Request
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PILLET HOTEL
2510 CENTRAL AVENUE
40 Rooms — Private Baths
A modern Fireproof Hotel where comfort is assured. Unsurpassed Dining Room. Moderate Rates. Parking Privileges. Trolley direct to Christian Science church. Ownership-Management.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
100 Rooms — 100 Tile Baths
Steam Heat, Fireproof, Elevator, European Plan. All outside rooms, large porch, flowers, palms, spacious lawn.
4th Street at 4th Avenue, North
"Out of the noise belt"
OTHO FOWLER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALM
100 ROOMS — HOTEL — 100 BATHS
Fifth St. So., Just off Central
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Half a Block to the Reading Room
MODERN — FIREPROOF
"A Less Expensive Finer Hotel"
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Rooms and Apartments
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Beach Cottage, Treasure Island
Gulf Fishing and Surf Bathing
Rooms and Cottages
435 Second Avenue North
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HOTEL **HILCREST**
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Modern Hotel of Merit
Steam Heat—Fireproof
Across from Christian Science church
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450 CENTRAL AVENUE
«In the Heart of the City»
100 Rooms — Popular Prices
Air Conditioned Coffee Shop
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The New EDGEWATER INN
Beach Drive at 7th Avenue N. E.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
One of the most attractive hotels, catering to a select clientele. European Plan. Dining Room.
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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
140 Rooms — European Plan
Centrally located — Open all year
Steam heat, Otis elevator service, private baths, sunny verandahs.
427 FIRST AVE. N.
Right down town
Mrs. L. S. Dusenbury and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dugan, Owners and Managers

HOTEL **PONCE DE LEON**
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Overlooking Tampa Bay. European. All Outside Rooms. Steam Heat. Elevator. Beach Drive and Central Avenue.
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Perfect location near waterfront, quiet, substantial, attractive, comfortable—Home of the Patio Restaurant.
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European Plan
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RECREATION ROOMS
SOLARIUMS
MODERATE RATES
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Ideally located. Distinctive rooms. Tropic gardens. Superior cuisine. Pleasing rates. Amer. Booklet. Paul J. Barnes, Manager.
ST. PETERSBURG-FLORIDA

Hotels—Resorts

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In the heart of the city
Modern Throughout
European Plan
Reservations accepted for January
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Corner Fourth St. and Second Ave. North

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Central Avenue at 24th Street
A delightful AAA hotel. Modern, fireproof, heated, elevator service. Well furnished. Private baths. Fine lobbies and recreation rooms. Coffee shop in connection. Moderate rates. E. L. Howarth, Owner, St. Petersburg, Fla.

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Central Location - Modern - Fireproof. Every room with tub and shower bath. Good food. Moderate rates. Write for illustrated folder.
N. R. DENNIS, Mgr.
Summers: Waumbek Hotel and Cottages, Jefferson, N. H.
ST. PETERSBURG - FLORIDA

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
2 blocks from Christian Science church
Dining Room — European Plan
Ownership-Management
"Carl" Perzina — "Eve" Perzina

Allison Hotel
Cor. 3rd St. and 2nd Ave. North, opposite Williams Park
St. Petersburg, Fla.
A Winter Home in the Heart of the City
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR
American and European Plans. Excellent Dining Room Service.
Write for season rates.

In St. Petersburg, Florida
The Embassy
A Resort Hotel of Quality
A modern European Plan Hotel away from the business district, yet near recreation, social and church activities. All guest rooms have tile baths, steam heat, outside exposure, venetian blinds. Rates on request. Address C. S. Ehler, Manager, 221 Fifth Ave. North.
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A cordial welcome awaits you at beautiful Clearwater, the Springtime City on the Gulf of Mexico. Golf, fishing, boating, swimming, sun-bathing, other sport and entertainment. Best of accommodations. Many nearby attractions. Warm, sunny climate. For booklet write
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Clearwater
FLORIDA - ON THE GULF

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Clearwater Beach, Florida
100 Rooms — American Plan — Steam Heat
Our Own Private Beach
G. KELLEHER, Owner and Director
PRESTON BEATTY, Manager

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PRINCESS MARTHA
ST. PETERSBURG'S LARGEST AND BEST LOCATED DOWNTOWN HOTEL
Famous for hospitality, service and modern comforts that make your vacation in the Sunshine City a delightful experience in pleasure. Complete social program, music daily. Splendid dining room. Sunlit lobbies and lounges. European plan. Moderate rates. Write for reservations, folder. C. F. Manning.
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THE JUNGLE HOTEL
FOR REST AND PLAY
Splendid 18-hole golf course—"first tee at door." Riding stables, tennis court, Gulf bathing, fishing. Friendly club atmosphere. American plan. Reasonable rates. "All the best Florida has to offer." John F. Hynes, Mgr.
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Come South
To THE SORENO
One of Florida's outstanding winter resort hotels, serving a select clientele. On Tampa Bay, overlooking a tropical park, near all sports and activities. Pleasant social life. Famous cuisine. American plan. Early reservations suggested .... Sorano Lund, Manager.
St. PETERSBURG - FLORIDA

Hotels—Resorts

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In The Heart of The Sunshine City
Hospitality and service to make your winter vacation complete. Comfortable guest rooms with bath and shower. Social-entertainment program. Splendid dining room. European plan. "Priced to Please." Booklet. Paul U. Brown, Manager
St. PETERSBURG - FLORIDA

VINOY PARK HOTEL
ST. PETERSBURG — FLORIDA
ON GLORIOUS TAMPA BAY
The largest fireproof hotel on Florida's enchanting West Coast . . . 375 rooms, all with bath . . . Every recreational feature . . . The best in service and cuisine . . . Best clientele . . . Booklet.
* * Open December 18 until April. * *
CLEMENT KENNEDY, *Managing Director*
SUMMER RESORT, NEW OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

Hotels—Resorts

Sunny
ST. PETERSBURG
Invites You
TO A GRAND ALL-WINTER PARTY

The Sunshine City has made great plans for your pleasure this winter. To all sun-seekers St. Petersburg extends a cordial invitation to come South for a grand all-winter party.

St. Petersburg, we believe, offers a wider variety of recreation and entertainment than any other city of the Southland—and this year it has planned a bigger program of events than ever before. You will find interesting things to see and do every hour of every sunny day—and that's nearly every day in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg is a city that has been planned for the enjoyment of the better things of life. To the natural blessings of a marvelous climate and a beautiful location on a tropical peninsula between Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, St. Petersburg has added the man-made attractions and advantages which make for better living.

You will like St. Petersburg, its friendliness and hospitality. Ample accommodations. Moderate living costs. Make your plans now to come for a delightful vacation.

MAIL THIS TODAY—→ Clip this coupon and mail today.

A. P. Neal, Manager, Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Fla.:

Please send the booklets checked—( ) General; ( ) Hotels; ( ) Apartments; ( ) Schools; ( ) Cottage Colonies and Trailer Parks; ( ) Fishing; ( ) Facts.

Name_____

Address_____

THE SUNSHINE CITY ~ ON FLORIDA'S GULF COAST

Stress Placed on Color and Play in Resorts' Beach and Formal Attire

Playsuit Made Basis of Fun Wardrobe

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Women find delightful any special opportunity to buy clothes. To the feminine temperament they are always exciting and supply a glorious opportunity to enhance one's social or professional éclat. They give that sense of competence which is a source of power.

A wardrobe for a southern resort is particularly stimulating, because it must include clothes which are different from those one has an opportunity to wear at other times and in more humdrum places. This is true of playsuits and to some extent of bathing costumes and of outfits for active sports. Moreover, dinner and evening frocks become more important at resorts than they are for most of us day-in, day-out at home, whereas all-day dresses, so essential in business life, can almost be dispensed with by those who intend to partake in the typical programs which give whatever place has been chosen its character and pep.

The rule of living in a resort is play, and the playsuit is the backbone of the wardrobe. As the embodiment of a practical idea, the solution of a difficulty, it is unexcelled in the history of dress design.

Skirt and Jacket

Basically, the playsuit is a pair of shorts and a top. Entirely appropriate for the beach and for many active sports, it is too informal for meals or snacks at the country club, for the car or the village street, and these are, so to speak, entrances and egresses to and from the sports locations.

The skirts follow the mode in silhouette. They are short and very wide, some of them draped with the fashionable front fullness, some even hinting the bustle influence, some multifariously gored into an umbrella-like contour. The newest and most discreet is a step-in, zippered on one hip, which assures full coverage; the sportiest is an apron skirt, composed of a front and back panel which hang apart at the sides. Between these two extremes are the casual button-on types, the margins of which lap or spread according to the postures assumed. The conventional length is to the knees or just below, but very young girls sometimes wear them six inches above.

Jackets are of many shapes—fitted, swagger, diminished to bolero dimensions or expanded to those of a windbreaker or bush coat. A naval officer's model in white sharkskin with gold buttons and braiding is a novelty. Such coats are made of terry, chenille, gabardine, rayon jersey and what-have-you. The traveler who wishes to buy several can use them in many mix-or-match combinations.

The alliance of stripes with checks is sponsored and is usually carried out in the same scale of colors. Thus striped shorts are worn with a check or plaid shirt and a striped skirt with a plaid jacket, or the other way around.

Linen and woolen are not abundant this year and much spun rayon is being used for playsuits. In certain weaves it looks like linen and is crush resistant; in others it resembles wool and is preferable in one respect, it does not shrink or thicken in the laundry. A long range of rayon and cotton weaves lend themselves attractively to playsuit design.

Bathing Suits

Slacks are also liked for play on the beach, and on other romping grounds, particularly by young matrons, and they can go anywhere. They are made of sharkskin, gabardine, flannel and men's suitings and are plain or striped and usually dark. Invariably they are worn with a tailored shirt, usually tucked in but sometimes worn out. Excellent tailoring and a roomy fit characterize them.

Jantzen suits have long been favorites with swimmers. This year they are all elasticized and all knit, either in plain, ribbed, crinkled or patterned surfaces, and, for the most part, in a combination of rayon with wool or with cotton. One material is called water-velva and has a high velvety sheen, and there are also satin simulations, but the trend is toward dull surfaces. Most form-fitting models are made with half- or quarter-skirts.

Elasticized maillots, usually in satin or rayon jersey or in some two-way-stretch weave, have this season brief, circular removable skirts; but crepe-rubber suits, often printed in patterns, depend for coverage on accessory wraps.

New and interesting is the use of grey on the beach, as a solid color combined with accessories in turquoise, candy-pink, lipstick-red. Suits in gold, Burgundy, a bright blue called Brittany, a soft powder-blue, a medium marine green and bright yellow throw across sea and sands a rainbow monogrammed "1940."

What the Ladies Are Wearing at Resorts

After the dip, a soft white terry cloth robe with a hood is stylish for play or strolling. For golfing in the Mid-South a shirt and skirt dress are popular. The one in the top left corner is a pervencho blue sheer woolen with a white stripe in the shirt. White sharkskin embroidered with red flowers is effective for the dress and hat in the picture at the lower left. The red scarf is attached to the hat.

Rail Services to Southeast Set High Mark in Luxury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rail service to Florida's both coasts has been increased to such an extent this winter that one can almost catch a train going South with the same consistent regularity that one may board a city-bound local.

The two major railroads serving Florida have entered on their schedules this year seven streamlined trains or an increase of six over last winter. These de luxe, all-chair streamliners started their runs the first of this month and from all reports are enjoying capacity passenger lists.

Streamlined train service to Florida is comparatively new. It started last February when the Silver Meteor made its inaugural run. Since that time this sleek streamliner has enjoyed a series of successful trips and has proved so popular with the traveling public that unless reservations were made well in advance last-minute accommodations were practically impossible.

As a result of the demands for this type of service to Florida six new streamliners were built for this winter, the latest additions being the Champion and the Henry M. Flagler. The Silver Meteor has added two complete sections in order to go on a daily schedule The Champion and the Silver Meteor will operate daily out of New York, while the Henry M. Flagler will run between Jacksonville and Miami, making a daily round trip of 732 miles.

The rate on these streamliners out of New York are especially attractive. The one-way fare from New York to Miami is in the neighborhood of $26. These streamliners make the New York-Miami run in about 25 hours.

Besides the Champion the Atlantic Coast Line will operate other trains to Florida including the West Coast Florida Special, the new companion to the East Coast Florida Special. This particular train has a novel recreation-entertainment car. Other A. C. L. trains are the Vacationer, the early-departure companion coach train of the Champion, and the Miamian all-Pullman serving the East coast. The all year-round trains, the Havana Special, with through cars to leading Florida cities, and the Palmetto Limited, are expected to carry their share of South-bound travelers.

The Orange Blossom Special, an all-Pullman, Diesel-powered train of the Seaboard Railroad will serve both Florida coasts as it did last year. This train provides electric service from New York to both Florida coasts.

The Mid-West will be closely connected to Floridian resorts with through sleepers operating on regular schedules. The Floridian is scheduled to enter the run from Chicago about Jan. 1, providing one-night-out service to Jacksonville and thence down the East coast to Palm Beach and Miami.

All of the major trains used in the Florida runs are air-conditioned and contain all of the latest designs in comfort and convenience. Luxurious observation cars, dining cars, and club cars are part of every train making the Florida run.

With Florida and the various southeastern winter resorts anticipating the largest influx of visitors in history railroad officials urge early reservations for those planning a vacation in the South.

Florida House Title Perfect Since 1763

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A perfect chain of titles and deeds to the oldest house in St. Augustine, Fla., has been established from 1763 to date. It is believed the building, Spanish in architecture, is a product of the late sixteenth century.

Tourists' Needs Met in Advance In Oldest City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—This oldest resort in Florida, on the front lines of a Nation's playground, this year is primed to meet demands of new thousands of tourists as indications point to the biggest winter season in the 374-year-old history of the ancient city of St. Augustine.

Never before has there been such a vanguard of visitors as has been witnessed during early December. Showplace owners and operators of more than 50 places of historic interest in the city already have settled into the winter business groove as war in Europe curtailed travel abroad and winter tourists flocked south for thrills amidst surroundings reminiscent of Old Spain.

A varied program of recreation at city-wide points has been announced as the city Department of Recreation opened two weeks earlier than usual to greet the early influx of tourists. Weekly programs, tournaments in shuffleboard, tennis, croquet, archery, and golf are planned.

Among the annual tournaments to be staged at the St. Augustine Country Club, championship golf course in the oldest city, are the Annual Winter Championship of Florida, Jan. 22-26; National Championship of Golf Club Champions, Feb. 12-17; Women's Golf Championship East Coast of Florida, March 5-9, and Amateur-Professional Best Ball Match Play Championship, March 13-17.

Jacksonville Lures All Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Originally thought of as summer resorts, Jacksonville's four beaches, some of which are as much as 600 feet wide at low tide, have surprised all Florida by becoming popular winter retreats.

This year for the first time, official announcement was made at Atlantic, Jacksonville and Neptune beaches that all business houses and amusement centers would remain open for the entire business season. Hundreds of all-year round homes and apartments have been completed during the past few months, and families are staying all winter, putting their children into the new grammar school and recently enlarged new high school.

Most colorful of all is Ponte Vedra with its charming Inn, and nationally known golf-course, several miles south of the other beaches. During the past two years this colony has become the center of prominent northerners who seek seclusion.

January, February and March are the biggest months in Ponte Vedra, that also began as an exclusive summer playground. It is situated about half way between Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and is available over night by train from New York. The trip by plane takes about six hours, from New York. A new $145,000 building program at Ponte Vedra this autumn has been completed to care for the influx of winter vacationists.

Ponte Vedra Bath Club with its tennis courts, outdoor dance patios, fresh-water swimming and wading pools, and tropical cabanas is a private club with privileges restricted to the guests of the Inn and members.

The sporty golf links have been chosen four successive times for sectional qualifying rounds of the United States open championship. It was selected as the scene of the 1939 International Ryder Cup matches. The highest tees overlook the Atlantic Ocean with a vista of gray-green tropical jungle.

Heaviest Air Travel Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Indications are that winter air travel to southeastern resorts this season will be the heaviest, perhaps, since the advent of commercial air transport. Eastern Air Lines already reports a record pre-season business in swing. On Dec. 23, for instance, bookings for the holiday are completely sold out. The company will operate eight schedules on that day to Miami. Certain trips will move in two and possibly three sections.

In a few days hence Eastern will establish a fifth New York-Miami schedule to augment its four present heavily-laden schedules. By mid-season, about Jan. 30, the company expects to establish two more Miami schedules, making a total of seven to the Florida metropolis.

Connect With Tropics

Some of the Miami runs are, of course, direct connections with Pan American Airways service to the American tropics and South America. There are heavy bookings reported southward from Miami. Many travelers are booking far in advance so as to be sure of accommodations. On Feb. 6, for instance, the Miami-Kingston, Jamaica, schedule is completely booked.

In addition to its daytime services to Brownsville, Texas, terminus of Pan American's Mexican service, Eastern will operate an overnight sleeper service from New York for an early morning connection to a Pan American service to Mexico City. This is a 17-hour service, the New York plane leaving at 7:30 p. m., arriving in Mexico City at 12:35 p. m., the next day.

Western Connections

From the Pacific Coast connections with Eastern's Florida East Coast services are available from United Air Lines and Northwest Air Lines at Chicago; from Transcontinental-Western Air at Indianapolis; from American at Nashville Tenn.; and from Delta at Atlanta Eastern flights to the West Coast of Florida are available by connections at Atlanta and Memphis.

Eastern operates a fleet of Douglas 21-passenger planes on its through schedules and is the only domestic air company employing male stewards.

Pleasure Buildings At Daytona Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Construction activity in Daytona Beach includes a $25,000 new picture theater in Seabreeze, a $55,000 ocean front apartment house, a $16,000 public building to house the city recreation office and the Chamber of Commerce, a $20,000 wing to an ocean front home to convert it into a hotel, the addition of another floor to the Ridgewood Hotel, and additions and improvements to many other hotels.

Work is progressing well on the $500,000 negro housing project, and many of the houses will soon be ready for occupancy. For these homes there is a very moderate rental which includes the cost of electricity used for all household purposes and they are modern in all conveniences.

A new casino was recently completed to replace the Burgoyne Casino that burned about two years ago.

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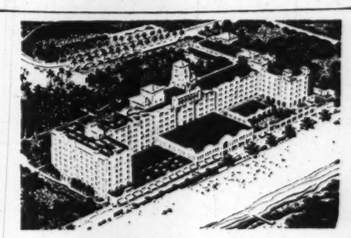
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The Trail of the Trailer Leads to Florida—Industry in a Holiday State

Tampa's Affluent Background Helps New Industries Succeed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—With a solid background as a manufacturing center, with steady year-round pay rolls and an advantageous geographical location which affords excellent transportation facilities by land and water at low rates, Tampa enjoys a triple market—the home one of Florida, increased during the winter by thousands of visitors; the markets of the United States, and the foreign markets of the Latin Americas and other parts of the world.

Tampa is the seat of Hillsborough County, one of the leading agricultural sections of Florida, and serves as a distributing point for great quantities of citrus fruit, products of truck gardens, strawberries, poultry products, phosphate, lumber, boxes and fertilizer. The wholesale produce market, situated on the outskirts of Tampa, occupies 20 acres. The main building includes 300 market stalls and is equipped with precooling facilities. This market affords employment for 1,500 persons, and is patronized by wholesale and retail buyers throughout the State.

New Canning Venture

Tampa has become the headquarters for Florida's newest industry, the canning of citrus fruits. The modern canning plants of nationally known concerns and local companies established here put up some 200,000,000 cans annually for home and foreign consumption.

This port City has had a marked upswing in its coastwise trade, with regular service carrying its commodities to the principal ports of the North and South Atlantic, and bringing in commodities from other Gulf ports and the Pacific and bringing in commodities from those sections for inland distribution.

While Tampa ranks eleventh in volume of export tonnage in the United States, the City is improving its export and shipping equipment to compare with a port of number one importance. A new 10,000-ton dry dock adds to the advantages of the port, and a harbor program calling for the deepening of the channel from 27 feet to 30 feet will accommodate ships of greater displacement.

Shipbuilding Revived

A year ago the United States Marine Commission contracted with the Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Company for four merchant vessels with a displacement of 13,900 tons and equipped with diesel motors. The first of these, christened the "Sea Witch," was launched on Oct. 31 of this year. This past August the same company received another contract for five more ships, representing a total of $16,000,000 to be expended on ship construction under Government contract in Tampa. The company now is employing some 1,400 men. The number will be increased when two more ship ways are erected, and work gets under way on four vessels at the same time.

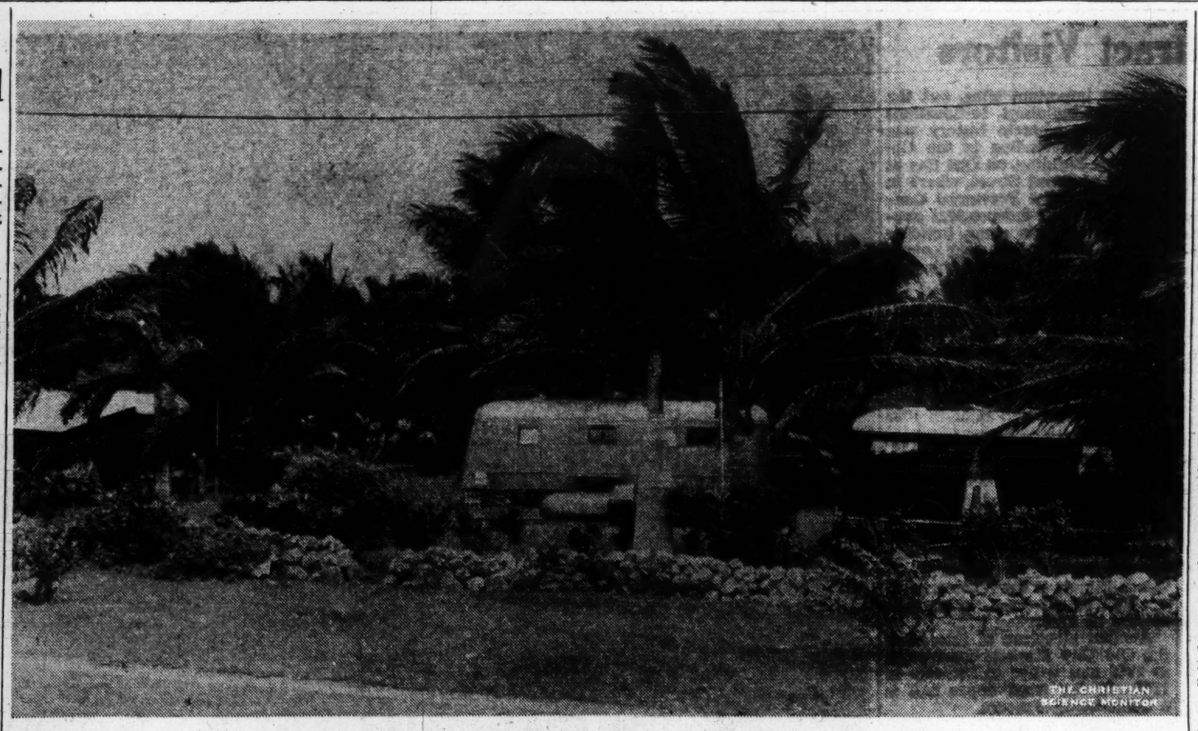
The towering ships being built on Tampa's waterfront present an imposing appearance against the City's skyline, and Tampa is happy to have regained its former position in this industry.

Tampa is assuming growing importance in National defense because the Government is starting work on its new southeastern air base on a tract of 5,500 acres, 10 miles from the downtown section. The site was chosen because of its strategic military location and availability for year-round flying. The plans include three hangars, and the War Department announces that a squadron of 154 officers and 1,800 men have been assigned to occupy portions of the base on April 1, 1940.

New Memorial Park

The recently constructed municipal airport on Davis Islands gives Tampa a combined airport and seaplane base within five minutes' drive of the main business district. The administration building of modern architecture has an interesting mural depicting and commemorating the landing of the first passenger plane in Tampa from the City of St. Petersburg on the opposite shores of Tampa Bay in the early history of flying.

Tampa civic and business leaders have worked for several years on a project to be known as the Spanish-American War Memorial and to be built in a section of Davis Islands which has been set apart for a park. Recently, architectural plans have been submitted to the authorities for approval and substantial assistance has been promised by both State and Federal governments.



A Typical Trailer Park in Florida

Trailerites Swarm to Florida For Winter of Warmth and Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Getting an earlier start than usual the trailer trek into Florida began early last month with the Tincanners taking full possession of Florida's trailer camps.

Officially the season of the Tin Can Tourists of the World opens with the Annual Homecoming at Arcadia, Fla., Dec. 18-30. Following this meeting the members tour the State ending in a climax at Tampa, in February, with the Winter Convention and Trailer Show Feb. 12-26.

Trailers numbering 1,500 with more than 5,000 inhabitants will park again on the 40-acre tract of the Municipal Trailer Park in Tampa, the last word in tourist accommodation. The community house, surrounded by palms, of stone and rough siding construction is of a western design. Every comfort and convenience, including camp postoffice, mail delivery, telegraph, telephone, and taxi service, police and fire protection, daily newspaper, and ice delivery, are available as tradesmen make daily rounds of the camp in the mornings.

Many Conveniences

For further enjoyment, in addition to the community buildings, there are illuminated shuffleboard courts, a children's playground, steam heated bath houses and electric washers.

The T. C. T. Convention in Tampa is the largest spectacle of its kind in the nation. Here trailerites from all countries of the world gather for meetings, entertainment and the renewing of friendships formed along the highways or at previous camps. Three hundred arrows placed on roadsides point the directions to the Tampa park where special programs are presented on Christmas, New Year's and George Washington's birthday.

At the trailer shows held in conjunction with the winter conventions in Florida, 20 leading trailer manufacturers of the United States will present 60 of the 1940 models. Trailer accessory firms also display their wares.

Permanent Institution

Gone are most of the homemade and smaller trailers. The new trailers now emphasize household efficiency. They are bigger in every respect and in most cases have a kitchen, dining room and bedroom. Electricity is favored by the majority for cooking and lighting.

The Florida conclaves offer substantial proof that trailers are established as a permanent institution in American life—that they have a lasting place in the economic and social lives of the people, fulfilling a function in contributing to the happiness of humanity.

The trailerites fall into three categories: first, those who use trailers merely for vacation travels; second, those who have retired or live on independent incomes, spending most of their time satisfying the "wanderlust urge"; and third, those whose occupations are seasonal or itinerant.

Ocala Invites Visitors to Its Park and Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCALA, Fla.—This City's new radio station, WTMC, along with other agencies, is making a contribution to a program designed for the entertainment of winter visitors.

In January, officials expect to open the new $65,000 municipal auditorium, which is the crowning touch to Tuscawilla Park, consisting of 20 acres, with lakes, canals, community building, tennis courts, and playgrounds for children.

At its athletic center, Ocala has 20 acres in baseball, diamondball and football fields. The baseball field is being brought up to date preparatory to the coming of the team from Milwaukee for winter practice.

At Silver Springs, a fleet of glass-bottomed boats reveal the underwater beauties of a large area, the water being crystal pure and making objects at a depth of over 85 feet clearly visible. The surroundings have undergone considerable improvement the past year, and a tropical plant mart will be held there for the benefit of visitors.

Not only has Ocala made provision for the entertainment and comfort of its guests in the City, but the surrounding country, often referred to as Florida's region of natural wonders, will likewise have much to offer.

Many Travel Innovations Designed to Woo Woman

By Janet Mabie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may not fit in completely with the idea of the Equal Rights Party, which, after all is not interested in special rights for women, only equal rights—but the fact is that transportation is out for the women's vote.

You will find a thousand evidences of it. Special cars, and nurse-stewardess services on transcontinental and north-to-south resort trains. Special food and beauty resources for women patrons, and special food and entertainment resources for the infant and young children traveling on the airlines. The move in this direction, of wooing the woman vote, was under way long before the European crisis put a stop to people going to Europe for pleasure. Now that we seem to have settled down to an interval when all the traveling that's done by Americans will be done on or over the American continent, efforts are being stepped up to consolidate the gains and stake out new ones.

Someone up at United Airlines was telling the story of the way they have made a friend-for-life of one woman patron. She commutes regularly between New York and Chicago. She is a woman who likes her lamb chops and pineapple; so, every time her name appears on the passenger list, no matter what menus are put aboard for anyone else, lamb chops and pineapple are what she gets. Satisfied traveler? You can imagine!

The procedure with all the airlines is pretty much the same, with respect to the youngster when it travels. When the reservation is made, someone rings up Mama. "What do you like Judy—or Johnny, as the case may be—to have to eat? And does she—or he—like toys that make a noise, or soft, cuddly toys?"

For land travel, it is almost unbelievable, the way transportation companies have been able to develop resources for satisfying extremely varied tastes in travel detail within an economical budget. The great low-fare trains—they go by all kinds of names, all meaning approximately what, on steamship lines, is called tourist class—no longer consider separate cars for women and children traveling unescorted an innovation, but as much the usual thing as it is to have an engine on the front end of the train.

Where are you going this winter?

City and College On Jungle Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DE LAND, Fla.—This is one city that may rightfully be accused of being "high hat," for its peculiar distinction is that it is the home of Stetson University, which was founded by John B. Stetson, Philadelphia hat manufacturer, and his friend, Henry A. De Land.

With a coeducational student body of over 700 and a teaching faculty of more than 100, Stetson attracts students from all over the world and has a high reputation among educational institutions. Ironically, the male students and most of the faculty men go hatless the year round!

The presence of the University gives to De Land an atmosphere of culture which makes it particularly attractive to winter visitors whose pursuits lie along intellectual lines. De Land is often referred to as "the Athens of Florida."

It was the atmosphere of culture and neighborliness which Henry A. De Land, a manufacturer from Fairport, N. Y., found at this spot that decided him to build a town there. Taking a winter vacation trip to Florida in 1876, he sailed up the St. Johns River into what was then the heart of the Florida jungle. To his surprise he found 10 families living on their plantations near the headwaters of the river, who made him so welcome and whose manner of living gave him such proof that people could live in Florida and maintain the cultural standards to which he was familiar, that he was impelled to dispose of his northern interests and invest his entire fortune in land on the site of the city which now bears his name.

Mr. De Land interested his friend, John B. Stetson, who agreed that a university should be an essential part of the new community, and so, before the East Coast railroad had made the Atlantic beaches accessible to tourists, De Land had become a winter resort to which visitors came by way of steamboats up the St. Johns River.

Park Protects Giant Cypress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla. — What is believed to be the oldest living object in the United States and the largest east of California, is the Giant Cypress which stands where it has stood for 3,500 years, off the highway between Lake Mary and Longwood.

Foresters have made this estimate of the age of the largest specimen of the "wood eternal."

The only tree in North America that is known to be older stands in Mexico. Five hundred years before Homer wrote the Iliad, more than 1,500 years before the birth of Jesus, 3,000 years before Columbus discovered America, this huge tree has stood. It has reached a diameter of 17½ feet, and may once have towered to a height of 300 feet, but its upper branches were shattered by lightning in some past age and its height now is 125 feet.

The great tree and land surrounding it have been taken over by the county and designated as a public park, with provision for the preservation of the tree against vandalism and forest fire.

Circus Arrives At Winter Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey circus—the Greatest Show on Earth—is unpacked and settled in winter quarters here awaiting the annual trek of visitors. It is open daily.

This winter performers will take time from their daily practice periods to stage miniature circus performances in outdoor practice rings at the quarters and at the Civic Recreation Center.

Daytona Beach Buys Land for Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—This City's hopes of having Eastern Airlines' big transport ships land here have been raised considerably with the purchase of 193 acres of land adjoining the present airport. The additional land will enable the City to lengthen its runway to the required length of 3,500 feet.

While the land is an uncleared tract, City officials pointed out that it soon can be made into a suitable landing field. Daytona Beach was able to purchase the land without the outlay of cash.

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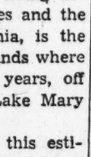
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And so this year Tampa's message is—Come to Florida's newly discovered playground. Where informality is the keynote . . . Where you can fish, golf, swim, sun-bathe, enjoy organized recreation facilities . . . or just loaf in Tampa's free-and-easy, cordial atmosphere.
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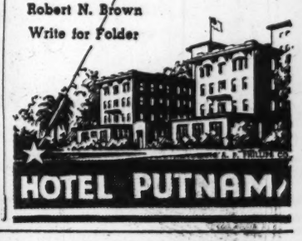
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Vacation Spots of Southland Welcome Throngs of Winter Visitors

Charleston's Landmarks Attract Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A reminder in architecture and customs of the Old World, this picturesque seaport city is prepared for the largest volume of winter visitors it has yet enjoyed. Age has mellowed the town; heroic episodes of history have added to its interest. Situated on a peninsula tip only four miles from the open Atlantic, it has a winter made mild by the Gulf Stream, and a summer made agreeable by cooling sea breezes. The year around official average is 67 degrees, with a maximum of daily sunshine hours.

Visitors carry away memories of graceful spires, impressive public buildings, high walled gardens, delicate wrought iron gateways, houses with side porches and doorways opening on the sidewalk, quaint narrow streets and the broad promenade of the Battery seawall drive. Not to be forgotten are the scenic motor drives over tree-lined and moss-bowered paved highways, to plantation estates and gardens. The visitor cherishes a memory of the beauty and profusion of flowers in Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Gardens on the Ashley River, and in Cypress Gardens on the upper reaches of the Cooper. In particular, springtime is hailed as azalea time in Charleston.

For the sportsman and the lover of outdoors, attractions throughout the seasons are numerous. Golfers enjoy their game throughout winter, spring and summer on two grass green courses. Every day of the year tennis is played. Bridle paths are accessible and mounts are available for those who ride horseback. Sailing and power boat cruising are popular all-year sports.

Resorts and Drives

Three sea island beach resorts are within 15 minutes of the city. From Charleston extends a network of paved and improved highways along the coast and into the hinterland, offering drives through a scenic and historic region.

Those interested in the past of the country delight that here they find not merely bronze tablets marking important sites, but the actual old buildings, fortifications and streets wherein history was made. Still standing is the Old Exchange Building, on East Bay at the foot of Broad Street, where in March, 1776, the Provincial Congress set up an independent government. In this same building George Washington, not many years later, was guest at a ball.

Landmarks Survive

The Powder Magazine, on Cumberland Street, built in 1703, was used long prior to the Revolution for the storing of powder. Nearby is the Fireproof Building, constructed of steel and stone in 1822 as the county records building, and so named because it was an early attempt at fireproof construction. It was designed by Robert Mills, who later designed the United States Treasury Building and the Washington monument. On the corner of Church and Queen Streets is the reconstructed Dock Street Theater, which first opened in 1733.

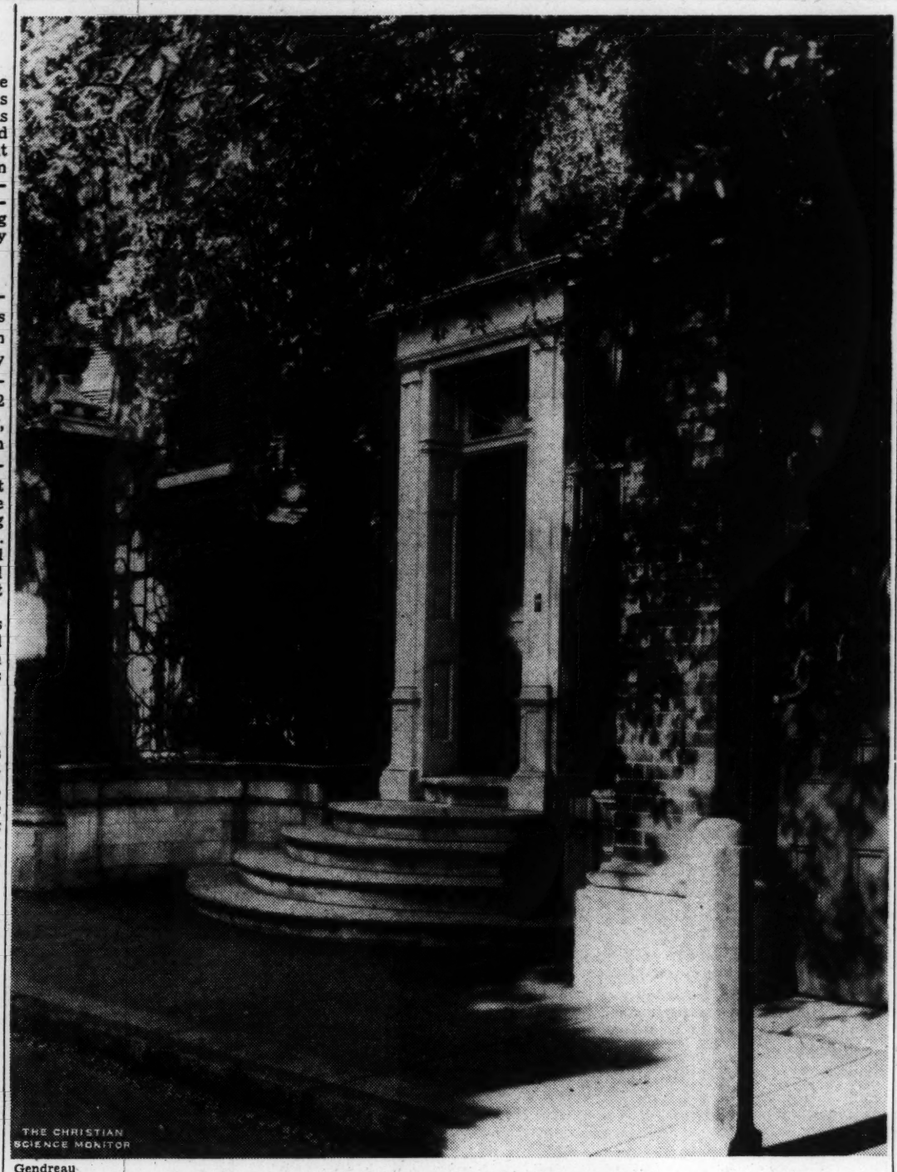
Another structure of interest is the Old City Market, constructed in 1788 and willed to the city in 1841. In the front upper hall is a Confederate Museum.

Shore

In Charleston harbor, on a tiny island, is Fort Sumter. Hostilities of the war between the States began there when on April 12, 1861, the fort was fired upon by the Confederates from nearby Fort Johnson. The Confederates took over Fort Sumter April 13 and defended it continuously for nearly four years.

Masonic Lodge, Solomon No. 1, was organized here, and in 1801 the Scottish Rite was founded.

Charleston is on Ocean Highway, north-south motor route. Main line service of Eastern Air Line and Delta Air Line, north, south and west, operates day and night from the Municipal Airport. On the north bank of the Ashley River, within the city limits, is the new trans-Atlantic seaplane base, and immediately adjoining is the Municipal Yacht Basin. Passenger steamers of the Clyde-Mallory line call regularly. Trains of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railway operate out of the Union Station and the North Station. Bus service is maintained by the Atlantic Greyhound line.



Gendreau

A Gracious Home of Old Charleston

This charming doorway in the Smythe House, built in 1770, is typical of the beauty of Charleston, S. C.

Ocean Highway Finds Favor With Southbound Autoists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From northern pines to southern palms, New York to Florida, the southbound motorist this winter will do well to follow the Ocean Highway, the picturesque route along the coast whose rapidly and steadily increasing popularity has attracted national attention and brought it to the forefront among north-south highways as the fastest and safest route to Florida.

The Ocean Highway also is an historic, interesting and scenic route which possesses many exclusive advantages. The distance from New York to Jacksonville over this highway now is only 1,015 miles. It is truly an all-weather route, all paved and of modern construction and road surface.

That southbound motorists consider the Ocean Highway so outstanding is traceable to the numerous important features possessed by no other highway route. Most important from a safety standpoint is the fact that it avoids the delaying and dangerous traffic of large cities and industrial communities and that in winter, due to its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream, the temperature average on the Ocean Highway always is warmer than on the interior routes, and ice and snow are infrequently seen.

Conversely, the route in summer is cooler than interior routes by reason of the gentle ocean breezes that blow steadily. The absence of hills and freedom from sharp curves also are conducive to effortless driving at steady speed on the long, clear and level stretches.

On this attractive route along the coast. of great importance and interest to the traveler are the quaint, beautiful and historic old cities and towns, particularly from Norfolk, Va., on south; such as Edenton, Washington, New Bern and Wilmington in North Carolina; Georgetown and Charleston in South Carolina, and Savannah in Georgia. The location, either on the route or in its immediate proximity, of such attractive resorts as Virginia Beach, Ocean View and Old Point Comfort in Virginia: Myrtle Beach, The Isle of Palms and Beaufort in South Carolina, and Sea Island in Georgia, also appeal greatly to the tourist.

It was on the coast that America was settled and much of its important early history was made, but, as would be expected, the development of the coast has had to depend in large measure upon construction of bridges and, of course, highways connecting the bridges.

Obviously, at first many of them were toll bridges, among them the fine long bridge at Edenton, and the two double-span bridges at Wilmington and Georgetown, all three of which now are free of toll. The 1939-40 winter season, however, finds but one toll bridge remaining on the entire route, the great double cantilever Cooper River Bridge at the approach to Charleston, spanning to Cooper River and Town creek. This bridge is nearly three miles long and its Cooper River span rises 150 feet above mean low water. On its deck the motorist reaches the highest altitude of any point on the Ocean Highway and looks down upon Charleston harbor and the city of Charleston.

With completion of a magnificent system of improved highway and bridges, the mainland and interesting, picturesque and beautiful islands of the South Atlantic coast now are readily accessible to the motoring visitors for the first time, and over the Ocean Highway thousands of winter visitors from the North and Florida-bound tourists are discovering the coastal section and finding it much to their liking.

Mississippi Flings Wide Its Doors to Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—'Way down South in the land of cotton visitors are always welcome, but just at this time of year there are extra preparations for "company" in the air. Hotels, plantations, golf courses, and sunny beaches are putting on their best bibs and tuckers in readiness for the visitors soon to arrive with the coming of the first snows up North.

Railroads are waiting to whisk you down here in a matter of hours. "Travel the delightful, carefree way," say they, "in air-conditioned cars, with perfect service and delicious food." Or, get out the family car, step into a bus, an airplane, or a boat.

Mississippi's 75 miles of coast line invite sun-bathers to broad beaches and swimmers to the sparkling waters of the Gulf. There is yacht racing, fishing, and if you like to picnic, excursion launches stand ready to carry you to surf-swept beaches on islands near the coast.

Golf Courses Beckon

Emerald golf courses at Natchez, Biloxi, and in other cities along the coast, spread green fairways invitingly while golfers up North are shoveling snow away from the garage door. Midwinter tournaments bring trainloads of golf enthusiasts.

Bay St. Louis, Gulfport, Biloxi, and other towns that rim the coast are modern cities as well as resort centers. You can drive over a highway that links them into a chain. Sometimes you will find yourself crossing bayous, with water on both sides of the road, while balmy breezes from the Gulf fan your face.

Spanish and French explorers left their imprint on the country hereabouts. There are stories of Spanish treasure ships and of the French settlements that sprang up here at the end of the seventeenth century. Perhaps you'll stop at a house where General Lee once visited.

The coast is dotted with lovely homes, built by people who each winter come down to enjoy the mild climate. As for hotels, there are pretentious ones like the Edgewater Gulf, between Gulfport and Biloxi, and besides many modest hotels that look more like homes. In fact, you will find hotels to fit almost every taste and pocketbook.

Seeing Old South Relived

Mississippi has $88,000,000 worth of highways, "priority routes" that provide short connections between major cities. While the Gulf cities are the main attraction for winter visitors seeking balmy breezes, other cities in the State have much to offer.

Natchez, originator of the famed garden pilgrimages, opens its plantation homes to you in March. Should you go there then you will step straight into the romantic atmosphere of ante-bellum days. Then doors swing wide, and hostesses dressed in hoopskirted crinolines welcome you.

With all the charm and hospitality traditional in Dixie spread before you, you will see crystal chandeliers ablaze with candles, the flicker of light on priceless china and gleaming mahogany Belles and beaux in brocaded silks and flowered waistcoats tread the stately measures of near-forgotten dances. Kindly, dusky faces join in Negro spirituals. And outdoors, lovely gardens and wide lawns shaded by moss-draped, ancient trees beckon.

Boom for Southern Pines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.—Due to the European situation, the outlook for a good season at Southern Pines this year is probably the brightest since the boom days of 1929. Already most of the cottages and winter homes have been taken, which is somewhat of a record for early December. In addition there has been considerable new building and from present indications the coming spring will see more new construction than in the past year.

The last of the sand greens, once making the Sandhills famous as a golfing center, have gone forever and in their place are grass greens. The picturesque number one course at Southern Pines Country Club, 6,700 yards in length, was sown in Italian rye early in September and opened Nov. 1 for the season.

Southern Pines has the distinction of offering the golfer the choice of four very fine courses, all having grass greens and laid out over a rolling pine country noted for its scenic beauty. In the Knollwood section is the tricky Pine Needles course which has a number of well-designed holes. Special reference has been made by experts to the 4th and 11th, two of the most interesting holes on the course,

Across Midland Road from the Pine Needles is the Mid Pines Club with another beautiful 18-hole layout owned by John Sprunt Hill and his associates of Durham.

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Louisiana Dresses Up For Its Winter Visitors

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Shaped like a shoe in Louisiana. With a bit of imagination you might say it is shaped like a fat Christmas stocking, filled with good things, and in the toe some special surprises. New Orleans and the Gulf country thereabouts are in the toe of the State, and they hold special delights for winter visitors.

New Orleans, for instance, mingles Old World charm with the attractions of an alert, up-to-date city. Poke about and you'll find hoary buildings with odd-shaped, colored tile roofs and iron trellised balconies—reminders of the days when that city was a French settlement two centuries ago. Other old houses of Spanish origin have long, tunnel-like passageways leading to patios green with shrubbery and bright with flowers.

Festivals and sports abound in Louisiana. From a program of coming events you can pick out a strawberry festival, the famous Mardi Gras, and the annual Sugar Bowl football classic. Sports, as a matter of fact, are a year round proposition. Tennis and outdoor baseball are played in January and February. Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, and the bright blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico to the south, offer boating and bathing. A mid-winter sports carnival is to be held at New Orleans from Dec. 27 through Jan. 1.

If you are especially looking for floral loveliness, follow the 55-mile Floral Trail in New Orleans, in February or March, when the blossoms are dressed in their best, or follow the Azalea Trail at La Fayette. Your route to Louisiana may be by highway, railway, waterway, or airway. If by highway you'll find well-conditioned routes with toll-free bridges. If by train or bus, Louisiana has 10 trunk line railroads and three national bus lines. By water, modern passenger ships maintain regular sailing schedules to New Orleans or Lake Charles. And if by air, you'll find airplanes taking off daily for Louisiana's leading cities.

* * *

Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, is somewhat removed from the West Indies, but still has many of the same characteristics. Here one finds in a truly British atmosphere, the quiet and calm of a dignified exclusiveness. Life still moves at a moderate tempo in Nassau where people take time to enjoy the quaint surroundings of the town while stopping in modern hotels that are the last word in winter resort comfort. No passports are needed by American citizens visiting the Bahamas.

* * *

Fort Myers, Fla., and its island resorts have dressed up for the 1939-40 season with new highways, new homes, and more tropical planting. More than 100 new tourist homes from modest cottages to $10,000 guest residences have been built in Fort Myers during the past five months. Twenty-two new cottages have been built at Fort Myers Beach, facing the open Gulf of Mexico. The hotels on Sanibel and Captiva have been enlarged and modernized.

* * *

An extensive schedule of snow trains to more than 30 winter sports resorts in upper New York State, New England and Canada, to be run during the next three months, has been announced by the New York Central Railroad. Special round-trip week-end fares and reduced round-trip Pullman fares from New York City to Lake Placid and Saranac Lake will be put into effect on Friday, Dec. 15, continuing to March 15. Similar trips, beginning on Dec. 29, and running to March 15, will go to North Creek, Old Forge, Catskill Mountain resorts, Lake George, Ticonderoga, Vermont, the Berkshire Hills and Harlem Valley points. Trips also are arranged to utilize the long week ends during the Christmas and New Year's holidays, while the Central also announced that its Ski Bureau on the North Gallery of Grand Central Terminal here will be in operation soon. L. F. M.

Illinois Central Railroad

In Old New Orleans

A courtyard in the French Quarter of the city

Censure for Russia's Attack On Finland Sweeps Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Russian conduct toward Finland has provoked universal condemnation in South America. Not a condoning word is uttered anywhere. The Communists, where they have organizations, are dismayed, while sources financed by Nazi funds are silent. The traditional press of the Continent contain unusually severe editorial protests.

An excuse for this southern state of opinion might be seen in the fact that these countries have little to lose by their attitude toward Russia. They have few political trade associations with that country. This excuse does not hold good, however, because in most cases the name of Germany is included in the charge-sheet and all South Americans value their trade with the Reich.

Sympathy for the Finns is especially keen in this part of the world. Finland was a country whose sturdy independence and progressive economics were well advertised here. It had an especial niche in Latin publicity because a great part of the press obtained its newsprint there. Finnish steamships called in these ports more often than those of Soviet Russia.

Sympathetic From First

Assertive of their own neutral rights, South Americans are also sympathetic in their appreciation of the acute trading difficulties faced by the Finns from the very commencement of the present war. The greater losses of the Scandinavian and Baltic States consoled them, to a certain extent, when reflecting on their own unfortunate experiences. The Scandinavians' courageous attempts to "carry on" in the face of the Russo-German menace are frequently praised.

Now that the aggressive blow has fallen on Finland, South American States are once again taking stock of their own neutrality. Internally, some States—especially Popular Frontist Chile—may have to revise their own political tactics to avoid scoffs from neighbors. The most general reaction, however, presages greater speed in the consolidation of continental unity through Pan American machinery. Never was greater emphasis given to the collective prospects of the Americas.

Consider New Europe

Parallel with their sympathy for Finland, South Americans are paying close attention to the references to a "new Europe" to succeed the existing chaos. They foresee a European Zollverein, as foretold by Victor Hugo, but they also insist that this must be balanced by an American Zollverein—the United States of the New World. Their arguments are purely economic.

Editorial writers ask Britain and France to make their sacrifices in the organization of the "new Europe." They feel entitled to make such a request for practically the whole continental press is now wholeheartedly supporting the cause of the Allied democracies against Hitlerism.

The tie-up with Russia and its disastrous consequences for the neutrals of the Baltic have largely nullified the initial propaganda successes of Germany in South America.

For domestic reactions to Russian policy since the Molotoff-von Ribbentrop pact, the example of Chile is most important in South America. For here we have the only surviving Popular Front regime with a Communist voice in policy.

The effects are transparent. International affiliations are disavowed. An intense nationalism has been injected in the frontist program. No more is heard of motions for Russian diplomatic recognition and there is even a proposal the drop the Popular Front tag. Radicals, the majority in the ruling leftist combination, are angered sometimes by the mere mention of the name. La Nacion, the Government organ, has been the most outspoken of all dailies in denunciation of Soviet aggression against Finland.

Liberal Colombia was early and authoritative in its action. President Santos telegraphed his sympathy to the head of the Finnish State and voiced his country's protest against the Russian invasion.

The Ecuadorean newspaper, El Universo, of Guayaquil, remarked that this protest reflected an all-American feeling and suggested unified continental action along these lines.

Although discrimination is difficult, it can be said that greatest indignation of all was displayed in Argentina. La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, declared it was an "execrable and monstrus offense."

It said that law could only be restored after satisfaction was given all victims of aggression.

Douglas Fairbanks

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP)—Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., who passed on here today was for 15 years the ranking male star of moving pictures.

Mr. Fairbanks' career in films started in 1914, when he joined the old Triangle Company after achieving success on the stage in the east. His early successes were chiefly notable for his athletic accomplishments and a flair for romantic comedy.

Auditorium Theater Marks 50 Years of Entertainment

CHICAGO — Chicago's famous old Auditorium Theater, the work of two architectural pioneers, Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler, has just celebrated its 50th anniversary. Still in use, the theater held an anniversary party after the close of the current play.

For any large building in Chicago to survive the wreckers for 50 years is something of an achievement. During the late '20's there was talk of razing the grand old Auditorium since a newer opera house had been built. But plans for rebuilding the space were never realized, and many Chicagoans rejoiced over the sparing of the structure. Still remarkable for its architectural design and its acoustic qualities, the old Auditorium has many loyal friends who hope to see it preserved.

Its history is bound up with the names of great singers and speakers. Before the building was finished in 1889, Benjamin Harrison was nominated for presidency within its walls, under a temporary roof. Adelina Patti sang at the opening. From that time on it was the center of musical culture in the Midwest. The fame of its diamond horseshoe, where the "elite" of the city sat on opening nights, spread far.

The architecture of the theater was revolutionary for its time. It was built in the period when men were beginning to strive for height in buildings and had not yet hit upon the steel structure that made possible the skyscraper. The height of the proposed theater worried many people when it was announced, and in order to silence skeptics the builders piled iron and stone equal to the weight of the projected structure upon the foundations of the tower. It didn't fall in, and criticism stopped.

The imprint of Louis Sullivan's talent remains upon the interior. Here he gave expression to his belief that there should be rhythm in architecture. On one side of the great hall is a mural of spring; on the other one of winter, both the work of Charles Halloway. Beneath them are written lines composed by the architect, bringing out the rhythm of nature. Mr. Sullivan's intricate, lovely designs in plaster also adorn the interior.

When Samuel Insull built the new Civic Opera House in another part of the city about a decade ago, it seemed that the lights of the Auditorium stage had been extinguished for good. True, opera did move over the river, but new uses were found for the old building and people were happy to return to it. Many important musical performances are still given in the old building.

Housewives Defend Bargains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Housewives of this province recently warned the Provincial Government that they would not tolerate legislation which "penalized customers by holding up the ordinary processes of competition"—or, in short, curbed week-end bargain sales.

The warning resulted from a recent proposal before the legislature to put through a bill which would extend the scope of the present prohibition of so-called "loss leaders"—goods sold at cost or below it to attract customers into a store. Housewives have banded together in a league to protest passage of the law.

At the same time newspapers have vigorously attacked the new legislation, seeing in it a relationship to a bill now before the Legislature which would form the contracting business of British Columbia into something like a closed corporation, so that only contractors licensed by a central council could operate.

This latter proposal has brought a reaction against an alleged trend in British Columbia towards attempts to raise standards and costs above those of other provinces, thus increasing the difficulties of business here.

The Vancouver Sun, viewing the bill as an attempt to set up little monopolies in British Columbia, criticized the Government's action and said it appeared absurd when at the same time this Province was prosecuting an alleged big monopoly in the fruit industry.

The legislature is also considering passage of a bill which would forbid wholesalers selling direct to the public—another measure designed to guarantee the "spread" of the retailer which is now fixed by law at a minimum of five per cent in most lines of goods.

Famed 'Gulliver' Now Movie Star

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—For $100 movie patrons can get a plate dinner and a ticket to the world premiere showing here Dec. 18 of "Gulliver's Travels," the newly-completed feature length cartoon produced at a cost of $1,300,000.

Proceeds will go to a Christmas charity.

The charity benefit show was arranged at a second theater following a ticket sellout at another movie house at regular first night prices.

The fantasy in color and sound was produced in Fleischer's new Miami studio. Work on the film started in January and 650 artists and workers completed the last of 250,000 drawings a month ago.

The widely-known story of Gulliver deals with a shipwrecked captain who is thrown up on the sands of Lilliput, a land inhabited by tiny people.

Launch Destroyer Dec. 14

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—Uncle Sam's newest destroyer, the Hilary P. Jones, will be launched at the Charleston Navy Yard Dec. 14 with the widow of the late Admiral, after whom the vessel was named, serving as sponsor. Mrs. Jones, of Washington, whose husband was once Commander of the Fleet, will have Miss Lucy Marshall Jones of Alexandria, Va., as her maid of honor.

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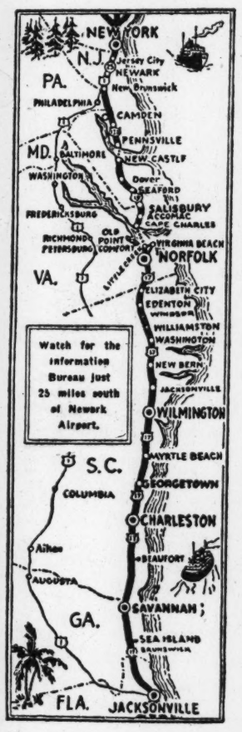

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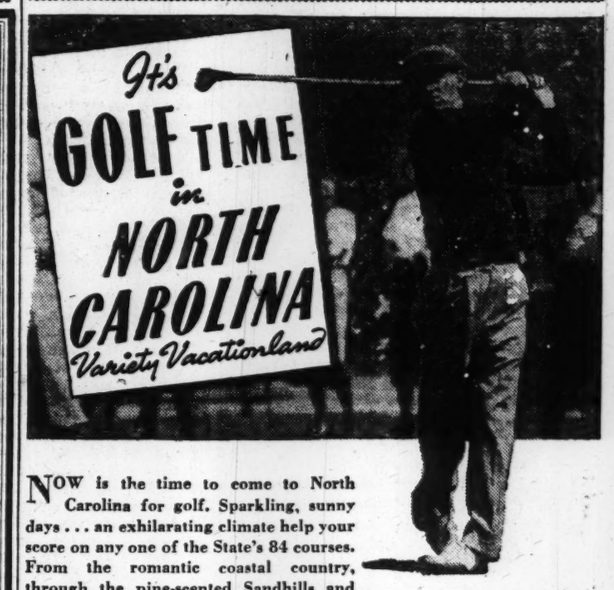

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To Our Readers

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The Home Forum

At Spring Cove

THE *Utowana* IS a pretty little craft, thirty feet overall, with a covered deck and a good motor. She has taken us on many island wanderings, none happier than that when her Skipper, humoring a guest with a chronic inquisitiveness about local history, headed his craft through Goose Rock Passage and north by west for the Sassanoa.

The Skipper and I had definite objectives; the other two members of the party were skeptical about what I was going to find, but tolerant. Stasia admitted complete contentment with the day and the scenery, and Optimus was in one of the lyric reveries that often envelop him under such circumstances. Though the Skipper was most interested in the performance of his engine, he was able to spare some attention for my problem.

All we had to do was to follow the buoys that mark a channel for the Bath boat until we reached the place where Hockamock frowns steep and tree-crowned on the right, and there, on the opposite shore, we would find the site of one of the earliest shipyards in America. At least, so I had read.

* * *

It was the Skipper's quick eye that caught what we wanted. He had been studying the shore of a little cove which we were approaching.

"There!" he shouted. "Look, there would be a fine place to launch their boats. See where the brook has made a gully!"

He reduced speed as much as he could and we all scanned the spot and its possibilities as a place of shipbuilding—the sheltered cove, the high meadow, and beyond that a growth of whiteoak and pine which was doubtless a mere remnant of what stood on the land in the days of the shipbuilders. We noticed a thicketed point between our cove and another to the south, and here and there clumps of growth such as spring up where seeds, blown by the wind, find lodgment along old walls. In these we tried to imagine that we could catch traces of buildings put up by Major Clark and Captain Lake in their stockade, more than two hundred and eighty years ago. "There is still a spring, at any rate," the Skipper pointed out.

A mild curiosity had wakened in the two who watched at ease from their deck chairs, and they suffered me to tell them the story of the old shipyard.

* * *

One of the choicest boons of the new continent, in the eyes of old-world settlers, was wood. Primeval forests, stretching mile upon mile into the limitless interior, were a rare and welcome sight to men from England, where the demand for timber already exceeded the available supply. From the great oaks and pines, locusts and ash they could also supply one of their prime needs, craft for fishing and coastwise trade and for wider commerce when, in time, it began to lure New England men to the Indies and back to England.

Shipbuilding had an early and small beginning, but by the 1650's, when Boston was still in its third decade, two enterprising merchants and promoters, Thomas Clark and Thomas Lake, resolved to utilize the forests that grew to the water's edge on the sheltered coves and inlets of the Maine coast. In likely spots along the saw-toothed edges of the region between the Kennebec and the Penobscot rivers, Clark and Lake obtained land, built shipyards, houses, and sawmills, set up accessory trades in smithies and cooper shops, sometimes had trading stations and fortifications, and encouraged settlers. In all, they invested £20,000 in developing their business—a large sum for the times.

One of these shipyards is said to have been in that cove by the spring. Its history was long, as business went in such uncertain times—twenty-two years. Long, honorable, and tragic in its end.

Year after year, turn and turn about, Thomas Clark and Thomas Lake forsook their substantial Boston homes to nourish the projects in the wilderness. One year it was Major Clark who lived at the shipyard on Spring Cove and supervised the work done there and elsewhere along the coast. The next year it was Captain Lake who denied himself the companionship of his wife, a deputy-governor's daughter from New Haven, and the preaching of Increase Mather and journeyed to this lonely region. In the interims, both men were good citizens of Boston, one serving often as selectman, the other as Speaker of the House and Governor's assistant; but far-distant Sagadahoc, or County of Devonshire, or Province of Maine, as it was variously called, held one or the other of them for the greater part of alternate years.

Our imaginations had to work hard to see in the slight irregularities of the ground and in clumps of trees and undergrowth any hints of a fortified enclosure, within which stood a mansion house for the proprietor, trading station, and store-house, a magazine, quarters for workmen, and shops. Outside the stockade were the stocks where the boats were built, with a sawpit near by where logs were made into planks, and a steam-trough for shaping them. Mast-pines could be cut within fifty rods, tough white oaks for frames, crotched elm or ash for the innumerable knees of a wooden ship.

* * *

Around the gully made by a streamlet that flowed into Spring Cove, quite empty of all signs of human habitation that day except for a no-trespass sign and a tin dipper at the spring, once toiled a working crew of stout fellows, busy with adze and saw, broadax and caulking mallet. There rose a good smell of sawdust, resin, and tar, and there was a wagging of tongues that had the speech of West Country Englishmen.

Two guns in the fort were intended to give them protection, and yet better protection lay in the Redmen's conviction that Captain Lake was a good man. But neither kind of defense availed on the August dawn of 1676, when Indians, fired by the oratory of King Philip's henchmen and carried beyond themselves by their successful attack on Hammond's Station farther up the Kennebec, came down to Clark and Lake's, followed a negligent sentry to the gate, seized the portholes, and took the fort.

"And that was the end of Clark and Lake's shipyard?" Stasia politely inquired.

"The end. Major Clark and Captain Lake's widow tried to rebuild after the Indian War, and old Chief Robinhood came hither with his councillors to attend a peace conference and made 'a great song and dance' of solemnization, according to the chronicle, but there was no more shipbuilding in that place."

* * *

Where the *Utowana* could not take us, our faithful car could, and we visited the place overland. Correctly speaking, it was the Skipper and I who clambered about, with permission of the owner, among the hummocks and rocks and brush, while Stasia and Optimus sat in the car, or stepped out to pick blueberries.

Blueberries come, they say, on land that has once been wooded; so thanks may be due to the two partners of the shipyard for cutting the trees to make way for a lesser growth that in August rivaled the sea for blueness.

There is little to be found at the place to tempt the curious unless they be foolish-fond enough to set their imaginations to work rebuilding what the eye most certainly cannot see. For that, as Stasia would put it, "one needs to be very impressible."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Habelschwerdter Allee 23, Dahlem.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari

PORTRAIT OF ELISABETTA DA MONTEFELTRO, DUCHESS OF URBINO *(School of Veronese)*

THIS BEAUTIFUL PORTRAIT of Elisabetta da Montefeltro, Duchess of Urbino, which has been variously attributed to Raphael and Mantegna, is now catalogued simply as of the "Veronese School of the fifteenth century."

A daughter of the noble Gonzaga family of Mantua, she became the wife of the Duke Guidobaldo I, of Urbino, successor of the great Duke Federigo and the last of the House of Montefeltro.

The court of Urbino, under the rule of the Dukes Federigo and Guidobaldo da Montefeltro was a famous center of culture and learning, and attracted scholars, poets, painters, architects, and musicians, from far and wide. All found welcome and hospitality and encouragement in the beautiful palace which still stands to witness to the magnificence of this splendid art-loving court.

This portrait of the Duchess Elisabetta, famed for her virtues, well accords with the gracious, learned, and stately environment in which she lived. The face, so elongated, so strongly moulded, has a beautiful grave dignity and austere calm. The high forehead, the heavy-lidded eyes, beneath delicately curving brows, the shapely nose and mouth and beautifully poised head, stand out nobly against the quiet landscape and luminous sky.

The dress is very dark and rich in tone, with a striking rectangular pattern of golden yellow in lighter and darker tints, and a gold edging into which lettering is woven, bordering the square-cut neck. The delicately wrought necklet and the jewel on the forehead harmonize with and accentuate the grave and mature dignity of this splendid Renaissance portrait.

The Launching of "Pride and Prejudice"

JANE AUSTEN'S placid career appears all the more placid by contrast with the general turbulence of the times. She was born in the year of Lexington and Bunker Hill. She died two years after Waterloo. The news of those great days penetrated slowly to Steventon and found little reflection in her letters. Not everyone took the newspaper—the Austens seem to have read theirs at second hand after Mr. Holder of Ashe had done with his. Jane's and Cassandra's father was the village rector, and Jane spent the first sixteen years of her life at Steventon's rectory, concluding her formal schooling when she was nine. She was an excellent housekeeper and an expeditious one. She had time in abundance, and before she was sixteen she had written many stories in copybooks, for some of which Cassandra made colored illustrations. Before she was twenty-one she was engaged on a more ambitious project, a novel called *First Impressions*, the composition of which occupied some ten months—they were the months in which Napoleon was making a name for himself in Italy. On its completion the Reverend George Austen, assuming, in addition to the rôle of admiring parent, that of literary agent, dispatched the manuscript to Robert Cadell, the London publisher, with this letter:

"I have in my possession a manuscript novel, comprising 3 vols., about the length of Miss Burney's 'Evelina.' As I am well aware of what consequence it is that a work of this sort shd. make its first appearance under a respectable name, I apply to you. I shall be much obliged, therefore, if you will inform me whether you choose to be concerned in it, what will be the expense of publishing it at the author's risk, and what you will venture to advance for the property of it, if on perusal it is approved of. Should you give any encouragement, I will send you the work."

To this naïve proposal (which omitted even the essential fact that the author, like the author of *Evelina*, was a woman) Mr. Cadell's inevitable answer was No. The shock was not devastating. Miss Jane immediately set to work on another novel, called *Sense and Sensibility*, a first draft of which, called *Elinor and Marianne*, had been written in her girlhood. . . .

April, 1811, found Jane at Brother Henry's in London, part of her mission being to correct proof for her novel, which was to be brought out by "T. Egerton, Military Library, Whitehall." The book was issued in October or November. . . . By July, 1813, the edition was exhausted. It had netted its author one hundred and fifty pounds "besides the copyright, if that should be of any value."

The success of *Sense and Sensibility* proved sufficient incentive for its author to resurrect the manuscript of *First Impressions* which Robert Cadell had so summarily turned down sixteen years before. Retitled *Pride and Prejudice*, it was published in January, 1813, probably in a larger first edition than *Sense and Sensibility*. The author apparently received one hundred pounds outright, for "I have now," she wrote her brother Francis, "written myself into £250, which only makes me long for more."

—From "Twenty-three Books," by JOHN T. WINTERICH. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

A Garden of the Simplest Kind

THE SIMPLEST KIND of garden is a flower-bordered path. Its simplicity lies in the singleness of its purpose and in the directness of its composition. Despite the elemental character of its design, however, it can reach sublime perfection in proportion; despite its straightforward sincerity, it can be elaborate with exquisite detail; despite all its limitations, it can be wrought into a wonderful completeness.

Try to visualize a typical example. It seems so easy, doesn't it? Just a flower-bordered path, and yet you become ensnared straightway in the tangle of its infinite variety.

There is a path, I remember, that wanders through a woodland, finding its delight in primroses and violas, in forget-me-nots and Anchusa myosotidiflora, in columbines and mertensias. There is another path I know, carved in the slope of the hill, where, beneath a wall overhung with a wealth of intermingled rose climbers and buddleias with soft summer bloom, there are narrow borders filled with polyantha roses. There is a third path beneath the sun-flecked tunnel of a long grape arbor where Japanese anemones find a welcome haunt. There is a path that climbs its wonderful way up and up, flight upon flight, between hemlocks and pines, with all sorts of tumbling plants along the edges. And, finally, there is a path in an orchard where fascinating medleys of spring flowers spread out beneath blossoming fruit-trees. . . .

There are paths that can take upon themselves the very character of their surroundings. There are paths bordered with boxwood and enclosed with fine walls or evergreen hedges that fit rich houses and luxuriant settings. There are paths bordered with lilacs, altogether old-fashioned, rugged paths through fields with wild roses and meadow-sweets, paths between trained espalier fruit in vegetable gardens, paths tunneled beneath clipped hornbeams or bounded by trained lindens in a quaint and Old-World spirit.—From "Garden-Making," by Elsa Rehmann. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Winter Harvest

Throughout the night the first light fall of snow
Covered the stubble-field. The shocks of corn
Were crowned in white, and here and there the tracks
Of rabbits formed an intricate design
Upon the filmy blanket. In the sky
A shrouded sun peered briefly; chimney smoke
Curved groundward. In the well-built barns, the men
Leisurely set about the morning chores.
Two harnessed teams of bays were driven forth
And hitched to hay-racks, drivers climbed aboard;
The wagons rumbled briskly down the lane.
Wheel tracks erased the trail of cottontails
Across the field, as fodder was piled high
Upon the racks. The loaded wagons rolled
Silently barnward, clearing pasture gate
With space to spare. The yellow ears of corn
Contrast the grayness of December morn.

B. B. COOPER

"Les anges nous délivrent"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EXISTE un sûr moyen d'échapper au péché, à la maladie, à la mort — au mal de tout genre. La Bible dans ses pages inspirées montre la divine méthode par laquelle s'effectue cette libération. Obéissant aux directions divines, Noé construisit une arche dans laquelle il resta, et qui l'éleva au-dessus des flots. Daniel sortit indemne de la fosse aux lions. Il déclara (Daniel 6:22): "Mon Dieu a envoyé son ange; il a fermé la gueule des lions." Le Christ Jésus guérit les malades et vainquit la mort par les seuls moyens spirituels.

Telle est la méthode qu'on emploie en Science Chrétienne pour prouver l'irréalité du mal et comprendre la totalité de Dieu. Ici l'investigateur dira peut-être: "Certainement je désire être affranchi d'un sens de fardeau, vaincre le péché et la maladie. Je suis convaincu que la Science Chrétienne rend accessible à l'humanité la loi spirituelle qu'utilisèrent dans leur ministère curatif Jésus le Christ et ses disciples; mais le témoignage des sens matériels me paraît inéluctable. Comment puis-je me libérer de ces limitations physiques?"

Un cantique qui nous est cher dit ceci (*Christian Science Hymnal*, No 136): "Les anges nous délivrent." C'est en écoutant les anges — les messages de Dieu — qu'on s'affranchit de la croyance que le mal a du pouvoir. Ces visiteurs angéliques nous apparaissent en Science Chrétienne, comme ce fut le cas jadis, avec "la bonne nouvelle d'une grande joie" (Luc 2:10). Ils nous font connaître cette vérité: Dieu, l'Amour divin, est omnipotent, toujours présent avec nous. Le Révélateur put voir descendre du ciel un "ange plein de force" (Apocalypse 10:1). Concernant cela, Mary Baker Eddy écrit, à la page 558 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Cet ange ou message qui vient de Dieu, enveloppé d'une nuée, préfigure la Science divine," grâce à laquelle nous apprenons que l'homme, la réflexion de Dieu, est entièrement spirituel. Cet ange, cette Science divine, affranchit la pensée humaine et nous délivre du faux concept d'après quoi l'homme serait matériel. Reconnaître ainsi la vérité spirituelle nous rend libres.

Quand Ponce Pilate lui dit (Jean 19:10): "Ne sais-tu pas que j'ai le pouvoir de te délivrer et le pouvoir de te crucifier?" — le Christ Jésus fit cette réponse (19:11): "Tu n'aurais aucun pouvoir sur moi, s'il ne t'avait été donné d'en haut." Le Sauveur reconnaissait la toute-puissance de Dieu et le fait que Dieu est la seule Vie, reflétée par l'homme; cette certitude l'affranchissait de la croyance à n'importe quelle autre autorité. De même, lorsque Paul et Silas dans la prison "étant en prières, chantaient les louanges de Dieu" (Actes 16:25), reconnaissant Sa présence et Son pouvoir, il arriva que "toutes les portes s'ouvrirent, et les liens de tous les prisonniers tombèrent" (Actes 16:26). Les pensées spirituelles qui nous annoncent l'omniprésence et l'amour de Dieu sont des anges qui nous délivrent de l'égoïsme et de la crainte. Ils attirent notre attention sur la réalité spirituelle révélée en Science Chrétienne et nous permettent de pratiquer la vérité qui détruit la croyance à la matière.

Un Scientiste Chrétien souffrait d'une chose pénible que manifestait également un autre membre de sa famille. Une analyse attentive de sa pensée lui fit voir qu'il avait accepté et non rejeté le concept de l'homme en tant que mortel, sujet à l'angoisse, à la crainte, aux calamités. Alors le disciple se détourna du tableau mental erroné ayant trait à la maladie; il médita les vérités de la Science Chrétienne. Il put ainsi retrouver le vrai concept de l'homme en tant que réflexion ou manifestation de Dieu, immortelle et parfaite; cela l'affranchit lui-même et délivra aussi sa parente.

Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 566): "L'Ancien Testament assigne aux anges, messages divins de Dieu, des missions différentes. La caractéristique de Michel est la force spirituelle." A la page suivante, l'auteur ajoute: "Gabriel a la tâche plus tranquille de communiquer le sentiment de la toute-présence de l'Amour secourable. Ces anges nous délivrent de l'abîme. La Vérité et l'Amour viennent plus près à l'heure de la détresse, quand la foi puissante ou force spirituelle lutte et prévaut au moyen de la compréhension de Dieu."

La Science Chrétienne s'adresse à tout le genre humain; la liberté qu'elle apporte n'est pas destinée à quelques privilégiés. Cette Science indique que nous avons surtout besoin d'être délivrés non pas de la famine, des périls, des épidémies ou de l'épée, mais de la croyance que le mal est réel, puissant. En apparence, une force hostile à l'harmonie de notre foyer, au succès de nos affaires, à la permanence de notre santé est-elle à l'œuvre? Il faut que nous nous réveillions de ce mesmérisme. Il nous faut obtenir, par la Science Chrétienne, la vraie compréhension que l'Amour divin est infini et que l'homme est la pure expression de l'Amour. A l'exemple du Christ Jésus, efforçons-nous de refléter l'Entendement divin, pour que règne au-dedans de nous le dévouement, la bonté, la justice, la pureté, la spiritualité. Car les qualités essentielles de l'Amour, les pures pensées ayant leur source en Dieu, sont les anges de Sa présence qui nous délivrent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Angels bring release"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS A SURE WAY of escape from sin, disease, death—all evil. The Bible indicates within its sacred pages the divine method by which this liberation is effected. Noah, obeying God's directing, built an ark and, dwelling therein, was lifted above the flood. Daniel was taken up unhurt out of the lions' den. He said (Daniel 6:22), "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths." Christ Jesus healed the sick and overcame death by spiritual means alone.

This is the method employed in Christian Science by which we prove the unreality of evil and realize the allness of God. Here the interested inquirer may say: "Certainly I desire to be relieved of a sense of burden, and to overcome sin and sickness. While it is evident that Christian Science is making available to humanity the spiritual law utilized by Christ Jesus and his disciples in their healing ministry, the evidence before the material senses appears to be inescapable. How can I be liberated from this physical limitation?"

In the words of a loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 136), "Angels bring release." Freedom from the belief in evil as having power is obtained through heeding God's divine messages or angels. These angel visitants appear to us in Christian Science, as they came of old, with "good tidings of great joy" (Luke 2:10). They acquaint us with the truth that God, divine Love, is omnipotent, and is always present with us. The Revelator saw a "mighty angel come down from heaven" (Revelation 10:1). Referring to this, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 558), "This angel or message which comes from God, clothed with a cloud, prefigures divine Science," whereby we learn that man, as God's reflection, is wholly spiritual. This angel, or divine Science, brings release to human thought, delivering us from the false concept of man as material. It is the recognition of spiritual truth that makes us free.

When Pontius Pilate said to him (John 19:10), "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" Christ Jesus answered (19:11), "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." It was the recognition by the Saviour of God's all-power, and of the fact that God is the only Life, which is reflected by man, that released him from the belief in any other authority. Likewise, when Paul and Silas were imprisoned, as they "prayed, and sang praises unto God" (Acts 16:25), acknowledging His presence and power, it came about that "all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed" (Acts 16:26). The spiritual thoughts which tell us of God's omnipresence and love are angels, which bring relief from selfishness and fear. They draw our attention to spiritual reality, as revealed in Christian Science, and so enable us to practice the truth which destroys belief in matter.

A student of Christian Science found himself manifesting a painful condition which was also troubling another member of his family. A careful analysis of his thought disclosed that he had accepted, rather than rejected, the concept of man as mortal, subject to anguish, fear, and calamity. Then the student turned from the false mental picture of disease to meditate upon the truths of Christian Science. This restored to him the true concept of man as God's immortal and perfect reflection or manifestation, and brought release to the student, as well as to his relative.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 566): "The Old Testament assigns to the angels, God's divine messages, different offices. Michael's characteristic is spiritual strength." And on the next page she adds: "Gabriel has the more quiet task of imparting a sense of the ever-presence of ministering Love. These angels deliver us from the depths. Truth and Love come nearer in the hour of woe, when strong faith or spiritual strength wrestles and prevails through the understanding of God."

Christian Science appeals to all mankind; the freedom which it brings is not for a favored few. This Science indicates that, primarily, our need is for deliverance not from famine, peril, pestilence, or sword, but from the belief that evil is real and powerful. Does it appear that some force inimical to the harmony of our home, the success of our business, the permanency of our health, is at work? Then, may we awaken from this mesmerism. May we gain, through Christian Science, the true understanding of divine Love as infinite, and of man as the pure expression of Love. After the pattern of Christ Jesus, let us strive to reflect the divine Mind, so that unselfishness, goodness, purity, spirituality may reign within us. For the essential qualities of Love, the pure thoughts from God, are the angels of His presence which bring release.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Perhaps the Sky

Perhaps the sky
Can give a bigger scope than things that lie
Under our feet;
Sky-air is sweet.
Putting an ear close to a fluted shell
Brings back the swell
And sound of prisoned surf drop like a plummet
Words that you would have free from a cool mountain-summit.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Fifteen

Closing Stocks Pages 24-25 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1939

High-Cost Milk Hauling Condemned by Engineer

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A former farmer who turned industrial engineer, yet still dabbles in farming because he likes it, was responsible today for the declaration that New Hampshire farmers alone are paying $350,000,000 a year more than they should for transportation of milk from farms to dealer-operated country receiving plants.

Answering the question, "How can milk prices be lowered and milk markets expanded?" Harold M. Davis, former member of the New Hampshire Minimum Wage Commission, now Manager of the Methods Department of the Nashua Coated Paper Company, recommended the theory of massed distribution, with co-ordination in a lot of small savings, "that result in astonishingly large totals." In the matter of trucking alone, he said, 15 to 40 cents a hundredweight is charged, whereas this service between farms and processing plants should cost no more than 7 to 10 cents.

Mr. Davis made no comparisons between the milk business and other industries which stand in need of basic changes in distribution to effect economies that might be passed along to both farmers and consumers. He avoided discussing current charges that when the price of beef or potatoes go up, no one says anything, but when the price of milk is raised one cent a quart, the whole of New England is aroused.

"Pertinent Problems"

Mr. Davis confined his remarks to what he called pertinent problems of the milk industry in which two or more trucks cover the same territory, run up a big mileage and get 1,000 to 4,000 pounds of milk instead of an economical 6,000-pound load. And instead of a moderate investment in a few good trucks, he added, there is a large investment in poorer trucks.

"For two different trucks to call at adjoining farms," said Mr. Davis, "is common practice. Of one group of five farmers along a mile of road, two sell to one dealer and take turns trucking five miles south to the dealer's station; another trucks 10 miles north to the plant of another dealer; the truck of a third dealer, 10 miles north, calls at the farm of another milk producer; the fifth farmer hauls his milk part way to the station of another dealer who meets the farmer half way. Another group of farmers along a mile and a half road, sell to five different dealers in widely scattered places."

"There are too many receiving stations, wholesale and retail, so close together that they send competing trucks into the same territories. Where one station collects from a farm 62 miles away, this station is within five miles of a second station and the farm is within 10 miles of a third station. One route that could give a first-class economical load of 6,000 pounds to one truck now feeds four trucks, which is equivalent to magnifying the costs of distribution by four times what they should be."

Wastefulness in trucking, according to the engineer, is particularly noticeable in short delays, comparable to the delays which manufacturers have been trying to eliminate in factory operations. Mr. Davis estimated that it cost 2¼ cents a mile to run a truck. On the other hand, he said, delays result in warming the milk. Frequently he found farmers making a truck wait 30 minutes on a hot day, representing 70 cents in delay costs and something more in low temperature losses.

Lack of attention to economies were found by Mr. Davis in the failure of farmers to have their loads ready on time, the inadaptability of trucks for quick loading and poor arrangement of cans in loading.

Possible Economies

"Costs of cooling milk in transit from farm to receiving station are closely linked with the length of routes, quality of roads, speed of loading and unloading and the co-operation of the farmers in scraping and graveling their roads and making provisions for quick turns of trucks. These are examples of possible economies that amount to nothing if only one farmer or truckman does them, but which could effect enormous savings if the entire industry were reorganized."

Some of Mr. Davis's figures on operating costs are interesting. Ten miles of slow roads, for instance, mean 30 minutes lost in comparison with an average 28-mile-an-hour road or an equivalent loss of 70 cents per truck. To operate a truck on a 12-mile-an-hour road costs $30 a year more per mile than on a 28-mile-an-hour road, whereas the cost of scraping a road is estimated at $5 a mile or $15 per year to save $30 per truck.

Among the expert's conclusions were the following: About 55 trucks with 6,000-pound loads making two trips per day will do the work of 220 trucks required to handle present 3,000-pound loads. Training and managing 55 drivers and trucks is obviously a simpler and less expensive task than handling 220. Planning return loads for about 15 trucks per station with a full-time, competent driver who will rapidly become skilled in assisting farmers is much easier than handling two to four times as many trucks and drivers.

Carols of Past Centuries Echo Yule at Mount Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 12—Carols of past centuries, echoing the daily life and the faith of people of many lands, sound the note of approaching Christmas at Mount Holyoke College where the glee club is preparing for its annual carol concerts.

The music of the carols, which have endured through centuries of war and peace, are in strange contrast to the whine of air-raid warnings and bursting of shells which is Europe's music on this Christmas. They sing a testament to the international faith of the French, Spanish, German, Polish, Russian, Flemish, and Hungarian folk who have sung them.

From Poland come songs of rejoicing, from a country which cannot rejoice this Christmas eve, but the vitality and intensity of the Polish Nation rings through the carols.

Different as the carols are, there is a common bond of joy, piety, and awe in the songs. There are lullaby carols, dance-time carols, carols echoing snatches of music chanted in cathedrals and remembered by the people.

A group of French carols sing a picture of pastoral France and the simple human reaction to Christmas time.

The carols are old—fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century, discovered in old manuscripts.

Miss Ruth Douglass, Director of the Glee Club, has kept before the singers the memory of the first people who sang the songs. Some of the work is in unison, probably the way the carols originally were sung, and much is a capella. Of the 22 carols included in the fifteenth carol concert, nine are being sung by the Glee Club for the first time.

Miss Viva Faye Richardson is accompanist for the concerts, and two senior members of Club will sing solos, Miss Teh Wei Cheng of Shanghai and Miss Ruth Andreson of Richmond Hill, N. Y.

The Club will give three carol concerts this season, at the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke on Dec. 15, in Abbey Memorial Chapel at Mount Holyoke on Dec. 17, and in Town Hall, New York City, on Dec. 20. On Dec. 21 at 1:45 p. m. a 15-minute recital will be radiocast over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not quite so cold with lowest temperature near 20 degrees tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and rising temperature, probably turning to rain or snow; decreasing northerly winds tonight, shifting to southeasterly during Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain or snow.

Connecticut: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain or snow.

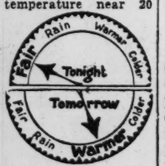
Massachusetts: Fair, not quite so cold in the north portion tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain or snow.

Maine: Fair, slightly colder on the east coast tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by snow in the late afternoon or at night.

New Hampshire: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by snow.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday snow changing to rain and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing north winds tonight, becoming variable and shifting to southeast on Wednesday; weather fair tonight; increasing cloudiness on Wednesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	18	New Orleans	64	61
Chicago	39	36	New York	20	18
Denver	33	32	Norfolk	31	31
Helena	33	32	Philadelphia	24	21
Kansas City	50	48	St. Louis	39	38
Los Angeles	54	53	San Francisco	50	49
Miami	56	53	Washington	27	27
Minneapolis	43	37			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 12.
B—Minimum, December 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:31 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet. Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m., Tuesday

$400,000 for Work To Clean Waters

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today that an appropriation of $400,000 is now available for preparatory plans and borings in connection with a $10,000,000 project authorized by the last Legislature for elimination of pollution in the waters of Boston Harbor, Quincy Bay and the Charles River.

The Governor said he would insist that all the competent and expert oustide advice necessary be obtained. It was reported that some controversy existed in the Metropolitan District Commission over the letting of a contract for the services of consulting engineers. "If we are going into a $10,000,000 project, we want the best qualified engineers that the State can find," Governor Saltonstall declared.

'Technicians Day'

ROME (AP) — Premier Benito Mussolini has approved establishment of courses of technical studies in Italian schools, designed to produce a reserve supply of technicians for Italian industry, business and commerce. The "day of the technicians" will be observed May 30, 1940.

Who Is Calling Please?

By a Staff Photographer

Students Serve on Maid's 'Night Out'

Quite a system, these Wellesley girls have. Here Miss Ruth Anderson, right, of Worcester, Mass., answers the telephone, while Miss Chloe Lockridge of Forest Hills, New York, writes down the message.

Maid's 'Night Out' for Party As Wellesley Goes Festive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 12 — Maid's "night out" at Wellesley College, leaving the students to answer phones and announce callers in the dormitories, will be observed this evening, the occasion being the annual Christmas party sponsored by Wellesley College and the Christian Association for the employees of the college and their guests.

Alumnae Hall, scene of the party, will be gay with greens and red ribbon. The ten-piece orchestra of Bob Dumas' will provide the music from 8 until 10 o'clock. A variety of numbers including ballroom, Virginia Reels, and a grand march will provide the 600 employees and guests with entertainment suitable for all. Donald Height, business manager of the college, will act as the master of ceremonies.

A short program, executed entirely by the students, will be presented during intermission. Members of the Modern Dance Group, repeating the program which they presented last week at the Christmas Bazaar, will base their dances on familiar stories from children's books. Among those to be performed will be "Alice in Wonderland," "Ferdinand the Bull," "Simple Simon met a Pie Man," and as the final number "The Night Before Christmas." Some special Christmas singing by Wellesley girls and a few short dramatic skits will round out the program. Refreshments will be served by the students.

This party is one of the major events planned for the Wellesley College employees during the year. Miss Mary Phil Taylor, chairman of the Christian Association student committee for campus service, and Mrs. Henrietta P. Alexander, chairman of the social service committee of the heads of houses, keep their committees active in planning a variety of activities.

Every Monday and Friday evening some type of entertainment is planned for the employees. On alternate Mondays the choir and dramatic society meet at the Lake House, the maids' dormitory located on the campus overlooking Lake Waban. On Friday evening there is an alternation of the arts and crafts society with the social dancing society. Once a month a Friday is set aside for "athletic night" at the Recreation building.

New Squalus Type 'Sub' Has Mishap

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Navy said today the new submarine Seadragon, a sister ship of the Squalus, had taken on water through an open after hatch while on a shake-down cruise and had been forced to return to New London, Conn., for repairs. The mishap occurred yesterday.

A following wave struck the vessel as it was cruising on the surface, a report to the Department said. Water which entered the vessel through the open hatchway damaged some electrical connections, making the return to New London for repairs advisable.

The Squalus sank off the New England coast last spring.

Plan E Campaign Revived in Quincy

The Plan E form of government, defeated in Quincy at the State election last fall, will be revived in that city, the local Taxpayers' Association officers said today.

A committee to start preliminary work to secure names to petitions in order that the question may be placed on the ballots in a referendum at the next election will be organized soon.

The Association sponsored the Plan E move and, although it was not successful, the Board of Directors expressed satisfaction that the vote was so responsive considering the lack of knowledge concerning the benefits they contend can be derived.

Fiber Stocking Plant

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Manufacture of stockings from a new mineral fiber would be started in January, Philip J. Farley, comptroller of the Propper McCallum Hosiery Company, announced Dec. 12.

Saltonstall Hits at Narrow Gauge Finding

Governor declares line should not be run when it can no longer pay wages of employees.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared today the Narrow Gauge Railroad serving Boston, Lynn, Revere, and Winthrop, should not be run when it can no longer pay its employees or protect the safety of its passengers, despite the refusal of the State Public Utilities Commission to allow complete abandonment of the line.

"I have been informed that money in the railroad's till will be exhausted after one or two snowstorms," the Governor said. "I sincerely believe that the Narrow Gauge should not be run when it can no longer pay its employees or protect the safety of its passengers."

The Governor expressed the hope that some method of transportation could be worked out between the town of Winthrop and the Boston Elevated Railway whereby the Winthrop branch of the Narrow Gauge could be taken over by the Elevated.

Seeks Court Action

Meanwhile L. Cushing Goodhue, counsel for the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad (the Narrow Gauge), announced he was preparing to seek Federal Court action allowing the road to abandon service and liquidate its holdings, following the State Utilities Commission decision to oppose such action.

The line serves 6,000,000 passengers a year and takes in a gross revenue of $600,000 annually.

In the ruling yesterday the Commission upheld the contention of Henry Wise, counsel for the railroad employees, that the Commission has no power to authorize complete abandonment, that such authority could be granted only by the Legislature.

"Nowhere in the statute law of this commonwealth is there a grant of legislative authority giving this department power to approve a total abandonment of operations by any railroad. . . .

"If the General Court intended to delegate to the Department of Public Utilities the untrammeled power to consent to a complete abandonment of service by an intra-state railroad, it is proper assumption that such intent would have found expression in words.

Duty of State

"When a railroad goes out of business of its own volition it then becomes the duty of the State to terminate its corporate existence and, in the public interest, provide if possible for a substitute service. But until the railroad itself has raised the issue by failure to function, there is nothing that may be done upon the representation of the Commonwealth except by that body from which the carrier received its corporate powers and operating rights—the General Court itself."

The report was signed by Commissioners Richard D. Grant, who also filed a separate statement, Abraham C. Webber, John M. Whouley and John J. Curley.

Regarding the reorganization plan before the Federal Court for which the department's approval was sought, the Commission insisted it was in effect a liquidation program.

The accuracy of railroad officials' estimates that $300,000 would have to be spent within three years to rehabilitate the road and that $70,000 must be spent immediately was challenged by the Commission which stated the department's engineering division estimates set the total amount at $68,000 to $73,000.

That a special session of the Legislature may have to be called to solve the Narrow Gauge appeared possible, unless the town of Winthrop reverses its position against acceptance of a plan under which the Boston Elevated Railway would buy the Winthrop branch of the Narrow Gauge and operate it. Under this plan the Winthrop residents would be liable for a portion of the annual Elevated deficit. The Legislature approved the plan but it was turned down at a Winthrop town meeting.

City Staffs Urged To Mail Cards

In a move to increase the flow of early Christmas mail, City Councillor John E. Kerrigan today sent 42 letters to heads of city departments, asking them to urge the City of Boston's nearly 20,000 employees to mail their Christmas greeting cards at once.

There are some 4,500 deserving men, he stated, seeking special holiday jobs in the Post Office—but as yet no rush has developed.

Shoe Industry In Nine States Indorses Wage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Shoe manufacturers from nine states advocated today approval of a 35-cent an hour minimum wage for 255,000 workers in their industry at a public hearing before an examiner for the Wage-Hour Administration.

Leading the supporters of the proposed minimum, C. A. Dempsey, Dover, N. H., president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said members of this organization in the six northeastern states all favored the minimum wage if it went into effect at the beginning of a shoe producing season. The next season, he explained, would begin about May 1.

He flatly opposed demands by a representative of shoe manufacturers in the St. Louis area for a wage differential in favor of small communities.

Asserting the population of Dover was less than 20,000, Dempsey said "our wage rates are about the same as those in Boston." He said there was little disparity between wages paid in Boston, Dover, Manchester, Nashua, and Keene, N. H., and Auburn, Maine.

Pay Less in South

Southern manufacturers generally paid labor less than those in New England for similar products, he contended.

He said Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston recently had told shoe manufacturers he would attempt to attract that industry to Boston by supplying them with free power.

Mr. Dempsey said the 35-cent wage would not substantially curtail employment and as an example said that at the New York Style Show last week manufacturers agreed to sell their product at usual prices despite a 50 per cent increase in the cost of leather and hides.

David H. Hilliard, Manager of the Haverhill, Mass., Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade, said his organization representing 15 manufacturers indorsed the proposed minimum wage.

Left Haverhill

He described now 45 to 50 shoe firms had left Haverhill since 1934 either because of liquidation or migration, which he said was caused by firms being established towns where they could obtain labor at cheaper rates.

"They also were offered tax abatements and low rents as inducements by the small towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island," he said. He described Haverhill, once one of the largest New England shoe centers, as "hard hit" by migration of factories.

A representative of shoe manufacturers in the St. Louis area indicated yesterday he would appeal to the courts to upset proposed approval of a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour for 255,000 workers in the industry.

Joseph M. Klaman of the St. Louis Manufacturers Association contended the wage-hour division and the industry committee which recommended the wage minimum had failed to give sufficient consideration to living costs in communities of 10,000 population and less.

Gifts for Veterans Sought

Appeal for funds with which to buy holiday remembrance gifts for disabled war veterans was issued today by Maj. Paul Hines. Veterans in the various hospitals of the State will be visited and given presents, Major Hines explained. Contributions are being received by Allan Forbes, State Street Trust Company.

Saltonstall Strikes Blow At Pleas for Extra Session

Declaring that a special session of the Legislature would mean more taxes for Massachusetts citizens, Governor Saltonstall today, in some of the strongest phraseology he has used in his office, said that "It would be the rankest sort of hypocrisy not to recognize that a special session to raise old-age assistance payments would mean more taxes."

The Governor made the statement in answer to organized labor's request for a special session of the Legislature in 1940 to liberalize old-age assistance payments. Under the old-age plan, the States match Federal funds dollar for dollar. The Federal Government is to raise its old-age grants to the states beginning Jan. 1, 1940.

"I won't be a hypocrite," the Governor declared "and advocate a pork and beans plan for Massachusetts similar to the 'Ham and Eggs' plan in California."

A sales tax, according to Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations, and Taxation, is the only tax source as yet untapped, and referring to this, the Governor said, "I haven't submitted that to the Legislature and I don't intend to." Labor has long been vigorously opposed to the sales tax.

"At the present time," the Governor continued, "with the proceeds from the new cigarette tax, the State for the first time has been able to live up to its promises in helping cities and towns to meet the cost of old-age assistance."

The special session was requested so that Massachusetts could take advantage of the increased Federal allotment in January. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor also asked for the special session to liberalize unemployment compensation payments for part-time workers. To the latter request, the Governor pointed out that J. Edward Doyle, Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, has said that the Division's payments are now up to date and that the Federation program would only result in delay.

Former BBC Chief at Harvard To Study Radio in Education

It is to study the "tremendous, powerful, and exciting potentialities" of radio in the field of popular education that Charles Siepmann, former Director of Program Planning for the British Broadcasting Corporation, has accepted the post of University lecturer at Harvard, he declared in an interview today.

Mr. Siepmann, who has been connected with BBC for 12 years, was recently offered a three-year appointment to the Harvard staff under a special grant of money. He will make Harvard his headquarters for a study of American educational broadcasting techniques.

"Radio education should not be considered in the narrow, academic sense," Mr. Siepmann declares. "Education is something broader than the accumulation of facts; it is a process of stimulating original and critical thinking. In this role, radio has tremendous potentialities for good."

Hardly Begun

As yet, radio has hardly begun to realize these possibilities, Mr. Siepmann feels, and in part he blames the people themselves for this deficiency. "Few persons are asking themselves how radio is serving them," he says. "The great majority merely accept passively whatever they are given. I would like to see the rise of a sort of radio criticism, analogous to art, drama, and literary criticism.

"In the state of mind of most radio listeners—in the total absence of a critical attitude—they are particularly susceptible to propaganda from vested interests. Yes, even to British propaganda!" he laughingly admitted.

But with regard to the charge that he himself is a propagandist as well as student, made yesterday by the Harvard Crimson, he was emphatic in his denial. "I am in America exclusively as a student," he said. "I have no political connections whatever."

The Crimson charged that his Harvard title would serve as an entree into important radio circles where he could influence those in authority. "In my travels throughout the country," he said, "I will have no desire to raise or have raised with me subjects relating to the war. That would be entirely foreign to the nature of my work."

Uses in Europe

"In Europe the uses of broadcasting are subordinated to the propagation of nationalistic and ideological concepts to the extent that the critical abilities of the people are rotting away. That point has not as yet been reached in America, and it is very important that it never shall arrive."

Radio programs should not avoid controversial subjects, Mr. Siepmann feels. "Partisanship is of the essence in most things, and when expressed, it becomes controversy. To ignore this, or to try to be 'impartial' is to say nothing about anything that really matters, or else to present 'both sides' of a question—as if a question had two sides instead of sixty!" Mr. Siepmann has high praise for the "Town Meeting of the Air." "It is grand social contemporary education," he declares.

"It is very important, however," he added, "that we be careful who directs the controversial broadcasts. Ideally, they can teach the toleration and understanding of viewpoints other than one's own. The habit of accepting new ideas and evaluating them critically is an evidence of true culture."

With these ends, commercialism is not incompatible, Mr. Siepmann feels. "Educational programs can have a high entertainment value, especially if one gets the true idea of education. Ideally, radio should interpret life and its values, stimulating constructive thinking. It is one of my main purposes to discover how the tremendous popular appeal of radio can be transferred into educational channels."

Tobin Survey Board Goes On As Council Provides Funds

City Council's approval of a transfer of $25,000 for expenses of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Municipal Survey Committee will allow the research body to complete a number of varied projects which should help to streamline Boston's administrative methods, eliminate duplications and clumsiness, and cut governmental costs. The appropriation will extend the Committee's activity for about a year and a half.

The Committee is now conducting an exhaustive study of the possibilities of establishing a central inventory control for all consumable material and supplies through the city departments. In this connection its director, Leo T. Foster, called together a committee of cretified public accountants, and experts from private firms. These men have given much time and effort to a thorough study of present methods and possible improvements.

If a better system is worked out, it should simplify bookkeeping, ensure that goods delivered corresponds with goods ordered and paid for, and greatly reduce the possibility of misuse or confusion in the handling of city-owned commodities.

The Committee made a study of the telephone service at Fire Headquarters on Bristol Street, and reports an annual saving of $1,000 as result of its recommendations. "A similar survey is underway for Fire Alarm Headquarters and should result in a saving of approximately $3,000 a year," the Committee states.

Changes in the methods of admitting patients to the City Hospital increased revenue $24,000 for the first nine months of 1939. Further changes are now being considered by the Survey Committee and the Hospital Trustees.

The Committee is working with the State Department of Education for a system of "In-Service" training of employees in municipal finance and allied subjects at a small cost to employees. This new system will be installed shortly after January 1.

Along with its committee of accountants, the Survey group is completing a study of accounting methods in the 18 revenue-producing departments of the city. If this study proves as productive as similar projects already completed in the Public Welfare Department, the Assessing Department and elsewhere, it should save much work, simplify the cataloguing of information, and reduce costs.

Much of the Committee's work is technical, but perhaps rather drab to the layman. The dramatic element comes when the Committee is able to announce, as it did in its report to the Mayor last week, that it has saved huge sums such as $20,000 in the cost of food, ice and fuel during a 10 months period at the city's institutions. This report was honeycombed with many other savings, some of them much larger than the above figure.

Merritt Road Deal Admitted

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Two real estate brokers, accused of dividing with a State's agent commissions they received from property owners who sold land for the Merritt Parkway right-of-way, pleaded guilty to conspiracy Dec. 12 and were fined $500 each by Judge Kenneth Wynne, who said theirs was a case of men "yielding to temptation."

Thomas N. Cooke of Greenwich and Samuel Silberman of Stamford were indicted March 18, 1938, by a grand jury which had investigated land deals for the $25,000,000 highway. The State's agent, G. Leroy Kemp, now serving a state's prison term, was charged with receiving $25,000 from Silberman, and $18,000 from Kemp. The two brokers were State's witnesses at Kemp's trial.

Symphonic Numbers

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—If K. P. Scott ever forgets his phone number he's sunk.

His phone is Sunset 7342; his auto license is 7342; he lives at 7342 S. E. Thirty-second Avenue.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Winterset," by Maxwell Anderson. Presented by the Allan Gray Holmes Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"When We Are Married," by J. B. Priestley. With Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, Percy Kilbride, and Ann Andrews. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield and Priscilla Jane. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," featuring Henry Fonda, Claudette Colbert and Edna May Oliver. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. Also "The Saint in London" by George Sanders. 2:10, 5.

Fenway and Paramount—
"At the Circus," featuring the Marx Brothers. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30 9:40. Also "Bad Little Angel," with Virginia Weidler and Gene Reynolds. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Escape From Yesterday," featuring Annabella. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone, Boris Karloff, Barbara O'Neil and Ian Hunter. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "The Amazing Mr. Williams," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Private Detective," with Jane Wyman and Dick Foran. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

Normandie—
Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins in "The Old Maid." Also "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Prison Train." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Sabotage." 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Disputed Passage," with Akim Tamiroff, John Howard, and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "The Cat and Canary," featuring Bob Hope. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Acres of Plenty," "Historic Cities of India," "Rubinoff and His Violin," "Our Gang Comedy," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5, 8:35.

Tremont—
"White Woman." Also "Breakfast for Two," with Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Rains Came," featuring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

University—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also Lana Turner in "Dancing Co-Ed." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Bette Davis in "Dark Victory." Also Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray in "Cafe Society."

Uptown—
"Intermezzo," with Ingrid Bergman and Leslie Howard. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Roaring Twenties," with Jimmie Cagney. 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Rains Came," with Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy and George Brent. Also "Miracles for Sale," with Robert Young and Florence Rice. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert by members of the Chamber Music Classes. Mme. Henriette D'Estournelles de Constant. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge).

Dance

Jordan—Hall—
Dance program by Hans Wiener, assisted by Erika Thimey and Charlotte Sturgess. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on prints by Sharaku by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Hotel Statler—
Concert by Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, and Ezio Pinza, bass, given under the auspices of the Boston Morning Musicales. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 16

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Port of Boston Business Hums As Exports and Imports Climb

Port of Boston Business

Boston Port's commerce marches steadily on toward higher levels with weekly reports of customs officials disclosing a continuance of the unusually large amount of goods brought in and placed in bonded warehouses. Importers, particularly those dealing with raw materials, are piling up merchandise in warehouses, where it will be within reach when needed, and where it will not be necessary to pay the duty until it is withdrawn.

Figures for last week, available today, like those of a week ago, show heavy importations for warehouse, a large portion of which was wool. The volume of such business is seen in the comparison with the figures for the similar week a year ago, the gain this year being four times the amount of last year.

Imports for consumption, too, continue to run far ahead of those of a year ago. The figures for last week were nearly as large as those of the previous week which constituted a peak for the year.

Wool imports at Boston thus far this fiscal year—July 1 to Dec. 9—are twice as heavy as last year, despite the British control of the Australia and New Zealand clips, due to the war. Importers turned to South Africa and bought freely of the Cape wools, and also purchased liberally in South America.

Figures covering a wider period—the first 10 months of 1939—just compiled by the custom officials, show the value of imports for consumption at Boston to be $12,400,560, compared with $10,496,798 for the similar period of 1938. Exports from Boston in the same periods, jumped from $1,919,324 a year ago to $2,647,156 in the first 10 months this year.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week ending Dec. 9, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,674,900	$2,306,752
Imports for warehouse	1,758,081	407,561
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump.	801,943	366,082
Duties collected	686,922	608,807
Wool imports, lbs	3,420,841	348,418
	Fiscal year July 1 to Dec. 9	Year Ago
Wool—		
Imports, lbs	34,711,493	16,958,050
Duties collected	$12,303,252	$9,715,961

Housing Program Anniversary Set

A public meeting will be held tomorrow at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, to mark the anniversary of the signing of the first loan contract by the Boston Housing Authority with the United States Housing Authority on December 13, 1938. Those interested in housing and securing information about the Boston program will be welcomed.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin heads a list of speakers which includes Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of the League of Women Voters; Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Council; Sidney T. Strickland, Member, State Board of Housing; Langdon W. Post; Special Assistant to the Administrator, USHA; Clement A Norton, City Councillor and School Committeeman-Elect; Mrs. James Culhane, representing Old Harbor Village residents, and John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority.

A newly released moving picture "Housing in Our Times" will be shown and an exhibit of photographs, drawings, and charts, constituting a graphic history of public housing, both national and local, will be on display.

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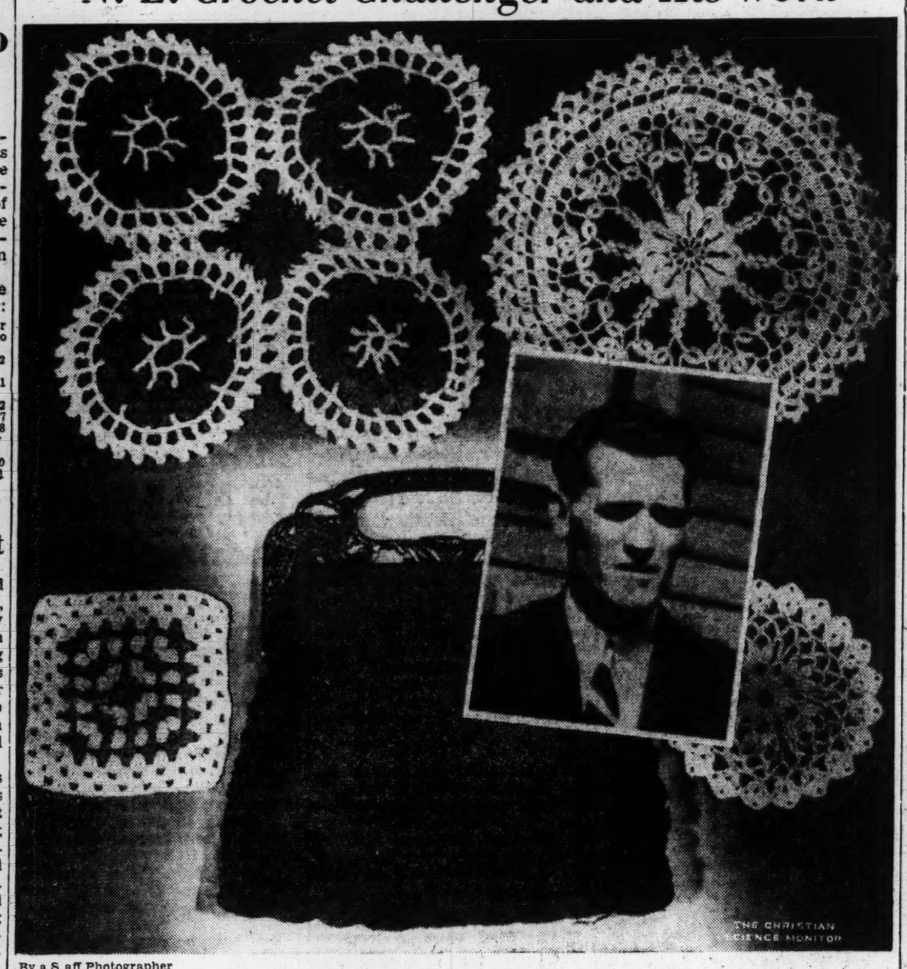

By a Staff Photographer

Fred C. MacGovern and Some of the Product of His Spare-Time Hobby

He mixes concrete for WPA as a vocation these days, but the flashing crocheting needle is the symbol of his avocation. The design at upper right, like much of Mr. MacGovern's work, is of original design. He challenges John Miller of Placerville, Calif., who has just been chosen as men's National Crochet Champion.

Harvard Writers Publish 250 Books In Past Six Months

No fewer than 250 books have been published by or about Harvard men in the past six months, the Harvard Alumni Bulletin announces, and the titles range from "Laboratory Exercises in Inorganic Chemistry" (K. L. Mark) to "Boy Scouts to the Rescue" (L. K. Smith), "Life Histories of North American Woodpeckers: Order Piciformes" (A. C. Bent) and "Old California Cowboys" (Dane Coolidge.

Included in the list are "Naval Sketches of the War in California," by Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, and a co-author; "Law and Politics," by Felix Frankfurter, '06; "Practical Cats," by T. S. Eliot, '10; "Foundations of Democracy," by Robert A. Taft, '13, and "The Winter Murder Case," by Willard Huntington Wright, '10 (pseud. S. S. Van Dine).

Other curious titles include, "A Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles" (Thomas Barbour, '06); "Financial Relations of the Papacy with England to 1327" (William E. Lunt, '05); "Scholia Platonica" (William C. Greene, '11; an edition of the old Grek Commentaries preserved in Plato manuscripts), and "Fearsome Critters," (H. H. Tryon, '12).

Cement Mixer Also Crochets

Has John Miller of Placerville, Calif., first-prize winner in the men's division of the national crochet contest, just closed in New York, an equal in New England?

This was the question posed when pictures of Mr. Miller at work appeared in the press this week, and Fred C. MacGovern, a WPA employee of Roxbury, rises to defend the standard of male crocheters in Boston and New England.

Mr. MacGovern's bedspread, an original design with fluting and all, took first prize at the fair in Marshfield, Mass., this year, and second at the Brockton, Mass., Fair.

He is an amiable man—who appears gigantic beside the dainty stitches his hands manipulate with such ease.

How long has he been interested in embroidery?

"I've been doing it all my life, times I had any time to spare for it," he said.

Mr. MacGovern's work with the Works Progress Administration is on the cement crew. He is a mixer. He enjoys his occupation because it constantly takes him to new places, wherever they're laying streets, he says. He likes to think of all the fine improvements Boston is getting through the WPA. He thinks Boston needed them.

But he is fond of the country, which he misses very much. Up until about 1927, Mr. MacGovern was a machinist in an auto-repair shop. Then he decided to get a job in the country, which he had always loved as a boy. He and his wife spent some happy years when he was caretaker of a South Shore estate.

The MacGoverns' top-floor flat has an unusual living-room, all bedecked with Fred's work. There is even a crocheted cloth over the phonograph, a runner along the mantel.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill program.
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Science: "Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Symphonic music; news in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m., Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m., Hungarian Phantasy. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m., News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Empire Notes." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m., News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m., News in English. DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m., News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m., Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m., "Happy Program." PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
London—9:45 p. m., News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—10:30 p. m., News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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Huntington's Mill Venture Shows Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, Mass.—Whirring looms in the big wooden building of the Huntington Textile Company have spun out their first actual profit for their community owners this year. But even more important in the eyes of the townspeople, this means the success of their venture, daily jobs and weekly pay for approximately 150 hands.

Ten years ago gloom spread over this little community when the biggest industry in town, owned by the William G. Lovering interests of Taunton, closed, and the machinery was dismantled. Grim, solemn residents, their means of a livelihood gone, decided to purchase the facilities and try to make a go of it.

Raising $20,000 wasn't a very easy task, but it was accomplished and the Huntington Mills, Inc., was formed. Shares were priced at $25 so that many could help.

Soon afterward a New York concern leased the plant, but it lasted only two and one-half years, and residents figured they might as well operate it themselves. With this in mind, the Huntington Textile Company, makers of worsteds for men's clothing, was organized, directors and officers elected and notes for $20,000 bearing 3 per cent interest were given to the original corporation and stockholders to finance the deal.

Purchasers of stock received their first checks last week. It wasn't much, only $1,800 in all, and it actually was payment of three years' back interest. Yet it indicated a measure of success, according to Don V. Messer, President of the concern, since it was undertaken about seven years ago.

"When we found we had cleared $1,800," Mr. Messer said, "we decided to grab the bull by the horns and pay the back interest.'

Even if the unpaid interest had piled up for five years, Mr. Messer indicated, the townspeople wouldn't have objected. After all, the entire project was undertaken in the public's interest, and there is a great public spirit to keep the mill in operation and the residents employed. At present the weekly pay roll runs from $3,000 to $3,400.

The plant, which comprises a two-story wooden building and separate one-story weave shed, now has 84 looms, not all working, of which 36 are modern. The concern is working at near capacity on a one-shift basis, but with three shifts in the weave room. Some electric power is purchased and some is generated.

U. S. A. Project WPA Helping 'Old Santa'

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—The WPA is helping Santa Claus, too.

Jesse D. Rogers, Chairman of Selectmen, has approved a project employing 10 men in the renovation of Christmas toys. A workshop has been set up and residents of the town have donated loads of toys which will be fixed up and distributed before long to needy children.

Vermont Makes Real Bid For Share of Winter Sports

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 12—First snows of the season which blanketed northern Vermont hilltops over the week end drew to the Mt. Mansfield and Smuggler's Notch area the vanguard of an army of skiers. Additional snowfall yesterday morning covered upper slopes with several inches of powder snow which should lay the base for the winter pack on the Mansfield ski trails.

This area, which has been developing steadily during the past five or six years is suddenly looming large in the winter sports picture as outside capital has lent impetus to commercialization. By another season, it is expected, a ski-tow will have been completed at a cost of more than $75,000, established resorts recently purchased by persons from New York and New Jersey are being enlarged and modernized, while local residents in the area, stimulated by the inception of a winter sports boom, are making plans to keep step with the movement.

Some Criticism

There has been some criticism of the State's action in leasing to the Mt. Mansfield Lift, Inc., a right of way 100 feet wide and 6,500 feet long, for the construction of the ski tow. Under the terms of the contract, which runs 10 years, Vermont will receive only one dollar a year, but in addition will get 10 per cent of the gross revenue of the tow in excess of $40,000 annually. The State may buy the whole outfit on expiration of the lease or at any other time if a satisfactory price can be agreed upon.

Those who criticize State officials for turning this development over to private interests are of the opinion that if any money is to be made from this source the State should have it. However, those familiar with the collective thinking of the General Assembly declare it would be unlikely to sponsor such an enterprise with all the financial risks involved. Most Vermonters are said to support the Commission on Conservation and Development which allowed private capital to develop the business instead of asking the State to do it at the taxpayers' expense.

Town Taxes

The approximately $2,000,000 in back taxes on the books of Vermont's towns and cities is disturbing Erwin M. Harvey, Commissioner of Taxes. "It is the monkey wrench in the finance machinery of both the towns and the State," he told town officials, "and has increased the State budget and expenditures."

Mr. Harvey does not believe the full amount is collectible, but declares a vigorous effort on the part of town and city officials should bring at least $1,000,000 into the treasury. Because taxes are uncollected, the Commissioner pointed out, towns are prone to apply pressure on the State for more money for education.

"If you had these uncollected tax monies in your town treasuries," Mr. Harvey told officials, "there would be sufficient to meet your educational needs without asking increasing amounts of aid from the State."

"Some day," the Commissioner continued, "those who have paid property taxes regularly are going to rebel against delinquent taxpayers whom they have been carrying along."

Road Costs Shown

The argument regarding the concrete road surface as compared to the so-called black top, or oil surface, boiled up briefly this week as the result of figures released by William H. Corry, new Chairman of the Highway Board, showing maintenance costs of cement surface to be the lowest of all types of roads constructed in Vermont. Heretofore, figures released by the Highway Department have not shown this to be true.

Mr. Corry released maintenance costs for a six-year period which showed cement road maintenance to average $420.40 a mile as against $564.84 for bituminous mixed and $784.41 for surface-treated gravel. Both of the latter are laid extensively in Vermont.

Whatever comfort cement enthusiasts may have derived from Mr. Corry's statistics, however, was tempered by the accompanying announcement that the State would continue to construct a majority of mixed-in-place type roads as giving Vermont a more adequate system of highways at a cost the State could afford on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

Quincy to Pre-Sort Mail For South Shore Points

To speed up delivery, mail for South Shore communities, including Weymouth and Braintree, will be pre-sorted at the Quincy Post Office, it was announced today.

Except for registered mail which will be delivered direct, all mails collected and for these stations will be handled out of the Quincy office and delivered to carriers at the respective sub-stations.

Sorters employed at the communities affected will be transferred to the Quincy Post Office.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
For Wednesday, Dec. 13
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

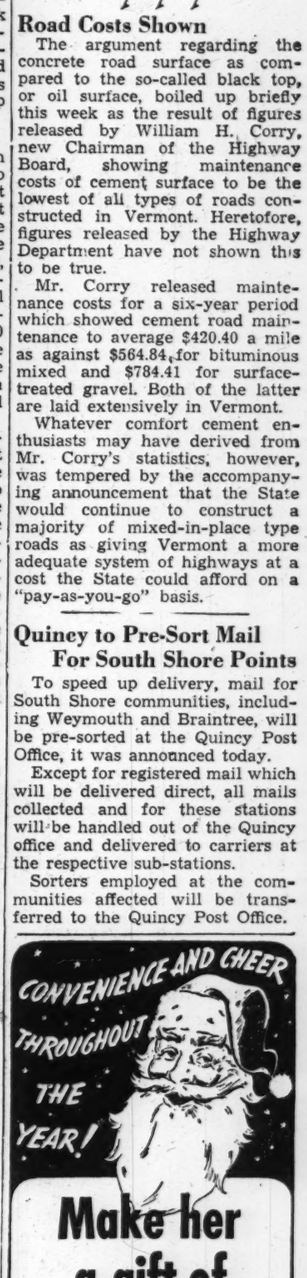
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Larry Clinton's Orch....	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"...	"Gene and Glenn".....	"Midstream": sketch...	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama: music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Sports reports	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin Hill..	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Forecasts; news	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"News Reporter"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	"Today in Europe".	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"Marching Along"	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Al Booris's Orchestra...
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery"....	Lew Conrad's Orch....	"Five Star News".....
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"Unsung Americans"...	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45	"Second Husband".	Cole's Quiz"	"Dance Time"	Government talk	"Silent People": drama.
8:00	"Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	"Ambassadors of Song"
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	tonio's Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs....
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Symphonic Strings"..
8:45	Party": war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	WMEX Camera Club....
9:00	"We, the People"...	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing..	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director .....
9:15	"We, the People"...	variety program	Sanderson; quiz	Larry Clinton's Orch...	
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour Jan Antonio, director .....
9:45	orchestra; soloists.	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	
10:00	Mme. Marcelle	New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Detroit hockey game.	News Service .....
10:15	Denya, soprano ..	Over: "Can Germany	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade .....
10:30	Sports; news	and Russia Stick To-	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Les Concerts Sym-	Joe Green's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	gether?" forum	house"; drama; music	phonique de Montreal"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Al Booris's Orchestra .
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Choral recital	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Dance music .....
11:45	P. Whiteman's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Choral recital	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	News Service .....

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie".....	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave".....	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe...	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs....	"Five Star Salute".....
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	cordings	Local news; weather....	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute".....
8:30	Musical program ...	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45	"About Us"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Azaleas .....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons" .....
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It".....	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair": sketch..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch..	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk..	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"...	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Right to Happiness"...	"John's Other Wife"...	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30	'Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"The Woman in White"...	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs.	Mildred Carlson, talk...	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Angus Ross, songs.....
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"...	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": drama..	Buckeye Four	Concert pianist .....
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch.	Jack Berch's Boys.....	"Against the Storm"...	Musical calisthenics ..	"Lost and Found".....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger..	"The Guiding Light"...	"Homemakers' Forum"..	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"...	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks...	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone...	Italian music program..	Sport comment .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"The Goldbergs"...	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Address by Hon. Robert	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	"Life Beautiful"...	"Ellen Randolph": sk...	"Don Artiste," pianist.	A. Taft: "Something	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, house-	for Nothing"	Organ recital .....
1:45	"Road of Life"...	"Concert Hall"	hold talk	Women's Club News.....	"Melodic Tones" .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Music for the Young".	"Betty and Bob".....	Sport comment	"Presenting Ramona"..
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	"Your Neighbor"	"Grimm's Daughter"...	"Hawaiian Villagers"...	String Quartet .....
2:30	"Your Family"...	"Favorite Waltzes";	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Scrapbook Stories"...	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:45	"My Son and I"...	vocalist; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches.	Jack McLean's Orch	News Service .....
3:00	Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Interviews	Sport reports .....
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Happy Larry Lawrence..	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"...	Pepper Young's Family..	Dick Harding, organist..	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	N. E. Press Women	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Gayle Gaylord"	Organ Concert .....
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety...	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:15	"Personalities"...	Club Matinee; variety...	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Mischa Borr Ensemble..	Sport reports .....
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Wayne West, songs.....	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	Matinee Promen'de	Club Matinee; news.....	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale .....
5:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Army enlistment talk ..	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"...	"Gene and Glenn":	"Midstream": sketch...	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama; music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Sports reports	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Hedda Hopper ...	reports; news	Philip McAteer, talk....	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Sports comment ...	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Marching Along	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Al Booris' Orchestra....
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Trail Blazers"	News Service .....
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers; orchestra.	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"...	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45	comedy; music ...	"Radio Gossip"	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs...
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along":	Jim Ameche; Gail Page	Larry Clinton's Orch....	Housing talk .....
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch...	in "Kona Nightingale"	Larry Clinton's Orch....	"Prairie Pals" .....
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or..	Symphony Orchestra ...
8:45	Orch.; war news..	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or..	Dave Ballantine, songs..
9:00	Josh Bennett; John	Boston Housing Author-	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Concert Melodies" ....
9:15	Beal in "The Fat-	ity	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	"The War at Sea"	"Concert Melodies" ....
9:30	sy"; Ken Murray;	"Harvey and Dell": sk..	len Art Players; inter-	"Music by Faith": vo-	"Melodic Moods" .....
9:45	Kenny Baker; or..	George Harris's Orch...	view; orchestra	calists; orchestra	"Melodic Moods" .....
10:00	"Dr. Christian":	"Gene and Glenn"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	dramatization	Harvard Dramatic Club	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30	Sports; news	"Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Monarchs of Rhythm"..
10:45	Music; weather ...	raphy": dramatization.	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"..	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"..	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want".....	Weather; Chicago Civic	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra....
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want".....	Opera Co.; Acts III	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra..	"Men About Town".....
11:45	B. Goodman's Or...	"Music You Want".....	and IV of "Otello"....	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra..	News Service .....



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Use of WPA Architects On Housing Urged

Declaring that private architectural firms have already been paid $860,000 in fees for work on Boston housing projects, Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay yesterday told the City Council that WPA architects instead of private firms ought to be hired to draw plans for further federal housing projects in Boston. This would cut building costs and help to lower rentals, he urged. He introduced an order to request the Boston Housing Authority to consider the proposal.

Architectural fees on Boston's $31,000,000 housing program will amount to $1,860,000 if the usual 6 per cent fee is paid, Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., of Dorchester, also a vigorous foe of the housing program, declared in supporting Councilor Chase's order.

Housing measures were "steamrollered through by pressure put on the Council by contractors and others because of benefits to themselves," Councilor Chase charged. Use of WPA architects, added Councilor Wilson, would "remove a persistent and growing suspicion that naming of architects has a lot to do with housing in Boston and elsewhere."

There are hundreds of unemployed architects in Boston who could do the work as well as "practically wealthy" private firms, Councilor Chase asserted.

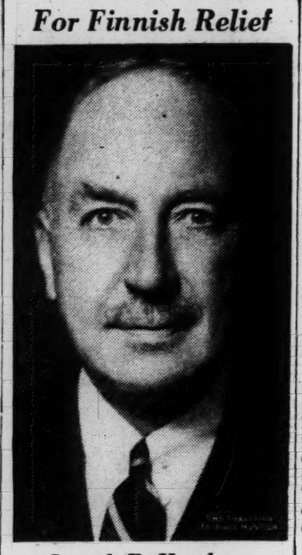
Councilor Charles I. Taylor opposed the order and urged that responsible private firms should handle such a large assignment as a housing project. Councilor Henry Shatuck agreed, but suggested that private firms might be persuaded to accept a lower percentage as fee because of the size of the assignment. Councilor Clement A. Norton, who frequently has clashed with Wilson over housing matters, supported the Chase order as a good idea "if it can reduce rents."

The order was referred to the executive committee.

The Council passed an order introduced by Councilor Wilson asking Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to accept a gift of 300,000 square feet of land in West Roxbury. No one seemed to know whose land it was or where it was, but Councilor Wilson assured his colleagues that all taxes were paid up to date.

It was later learned that the tract is a woodland area near the recently dismantled Veterans Hospital at Spring Street, owned by Howard J. Buckley, a developer, who had originally planned to open the area for building. The property is assessed at $4,500 by the city, he said. It was understood that a further gift of 400,000 square feet would follow if the first tract is accepted.

For Finnish Relief



Joseph R. Hamlen

Chairman, Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross will receive and administer funds for Finnish relief, it has been announced by Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the local chapter.

"The invasion of Finland," Mr. Hamlen said, "has created thousands of helpless men, women, and children in that unhappy country which will become increasingly tragic as winter advances. The American Red Cross has been called upon for supplies and assistance."

Masonic Group Grand Officers Announced

William S. Hamilton of Williamstown, Mass., who was re-elected Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts at the 113th Annual Assembly in the Boston Masonic Temple late yesterday, today announced the election and appointment of Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

Carroll H. Tiffany of Medford was elected Right Illustrious Deputy Grand Master; Clarence F. Ray of Marblehead, Right Illustrious Grand Principal Conductor of the Work; George A. Chisholm of Melrose, was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and Raymond T. Sewall of Boston, re-elected Grand Recorder.

Four Grand Chaplains were appointed: the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton of North Cambridge, the Very Rev. Percy T. Edrop of Springfield, the Rev Warren Prince Landers of Brookline, and the Rev. Carlton Easton of Quincy.

Grand Lecturers were named as follows: Charles D. Ansley of Auburndale, and Harry G. Levy of Beachmont.

Other Grand Officers appointed were: George T. Hart of Lynn, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Joseph B. Shaw of Worcester, Grand Captain of the Guard; Frank J. Strange of Springfield, Grand Conductor; Charles Thomae of Attleboro, Grand Steward, and Walter F. Johnson of Dorchester, Grand Sentinel.

Massachusetts Masons In Annual Convocation

Prominent Masons from all parts of Massachusetts met at the Boston Masonic Temple today for the 141st annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts.

Sessions began at 9:30 a. m. and continued through the day with luncheon and dinner intervening. The morning and early afternoon sessions were devoted to the exemplification of the four degrees of that branch of Masonry, of which Edward H. Whittemore of West Roxbury is the Most Excellent Grand High Priest.

This evening Grand Officers will be elected and installed under the direction of Ralph Lowe, Jr., Past Grand High Priest.

Prior to the election, Mr. Whittemore, who is concluding his third and last year as Grand High Priest, will give his annual address and will introduce as guest speaker Joseph Earl Perry of Belmont, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts.

Old Meeting House Decorated

Because Bostonians in general and Beacon Hillites in particular cherish their historic old buildings, there are such organizations as the Charles Street Meeting House Society which was organized two years ago to see to it that one of Boston's venerable meeting houses is preserved.

This week a sizeable group of Beacon Hill folk—volunteer workers whose names grace the pages of the Boston Social Register—are redecorating the church which was designed in 1807 by Asher Benjamin. From morning to night under the capable direction of Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff, debutantes and post-debutantes, business men, professional men, and women of the families are wielding paint brushes from scaffolding and stepladders to achieve a result which William Sumner Appleton, President of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, yesterday declared expert.

The struggle to preserve the Charles Street Church has been a long one which has been led the past several years by John Gardner Greene of Chestnut Street. As head of the Charles Street Church Preservation Committee, he has devoted his time to protect the edifice from attempts to raze it to make room for Boston business. With the formation of the Charles Street Meeting House Society and support from the Beacon Hill Association and individuals, the future of the building seems assured.

'P. R.' Found Stoutly Vindicated

In a vigorous defense of proportional representation, Attorney Thomas H. Mahony told the new Boston City Councilors and guests at a luncheon of the League of Women Voters in the Bellevue today that the recent election in New York City "was the greatest vindication of 'P. R.' to date."

Answering a criticism that "P. R." failed to oust Tammany, Mr. Mahony said the system was not adopted for that purpose. The purpose of the elective system, he said, was to reflect the will of the people. As illustration of this, he cited the composition of the New York City Council: 14 Democrats, 2 Republicans, 2 Fusionists, 2 National Labor, and 1 Independent.

"P. R.," the speaker said, was submitted to the voters in a referendum last spring and in New York City the vote was 775,000 to 355,000. The issue carried every election district in the City, he said.

The system, according to Mr. Mahony, gets out the vote. About 50 per cent of the registered voters of Boston voted this year, he said, as compared to a 75 per cent turnout in New York City.

Increased taxes in Boston are due to rapid expansion of municipal services, City Councillor Edward A. Hutchinson declared. At one time, he said, street lights and other services were paid for directly by residents.

Henry L. Shattuck, speaking on the procedure of getting the budget together, urged prompter action in carrying out this work and recommended continued efforts at economy in an attempt to get back to a pay-as-you-go policy.

Among other City Councillors who spoke, were Maurice Sullivan, whose subject was Council procedure; and James M. Langan, who discussed City affairs in general.

Miss Margaret McSweeney, Chairman of the City Committee of the League, presided. She was introduced by the President of the Organization, Mrs. Donald J. Hurley.

Job Tests Near In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12—Although provisions of the law which provides for placing 90 per cent of State workers under civil service become operative next month, it will be almost a year before all employees are included in the nonpatronage program which was projected by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

First competitive examinations will be held early next month. Among the first to be tested will be members of the staff of Maxwell A. DeVoe, Director of Civil Seryice.

Leaves From Early Centuries

Students Examine Antiphonal Sheet

Mount Holyoke students are buying richly illuminated sheets from 400 to 1,600 years old for Yule gifts this year. Here Miss Marion Karr of Chatham, N. Y., left, and Miss Virginia Durel of Belleplain, N. Y., examine one of the rare pieces.

Incunabula at Mt. Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—A collection of incunabula, including pages from Justinian, richly illuminated vellum leaves from Books of Hours and early examples of fine printing, have been brought to Mount Holyoke College for display and sale in the college bookstore. Priced within the range of the collegiate budget, the display is being depleted as the undergraduates choose gifts that are 400 to 1600 years old.

Oldest item in the collection is a fragment of papyrus from Egypt written in Greek and containing part of an application of petition to a ducenarius from a native of Memphis. The majority of the leaves are fragments of religious works. Beside a copy of the Buddhist Scriptures printed from wooden blocks in 1440, one of the few complete books in the collection, are the handwritten pages of an Armenian Bible, made prior to printing, and large parchment antiphonal leaves.

Included in the collection are Nuremburg Chronicle leaves illustrated with woodcuts and printed from movable type by Anton Koberger. The only touches of modern craft in the exhibit are the pliofilm and cellophane envelopes with which the twentieth century protects the handicraft of earlier generations.

Leventhol Gets Suspended Term

Harold A. Leventhol, former Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, who pleaded guilty to wilfully attempting to fleece the Federal Government of $69,638 in income taxes, today received a suspended sentence of one year in prison, after paying a $7,500 fine, on condition that he settle his differences with the Government by March 12, 1940.

Leventhol admitted in Federal District Court that he had reported his income for the years 1934-35-36 at $13,896 whereas he was charged in indictments with having made an aggregate of $256,809 for the three years. Instead of the Government's tax claims of $69,638, Mr. Leventhol had paid $75.85 for the three years.

Young Governess Studies for Job in Air

A young governess from Medfield, Mass., is the only New England girl chosen for American Airlines' Stewardess Training School, now in session at North Beach Airport, New York. Her name is Ruth Elaine Davis, and she is one of 23 girls admitted to the class, selected from the entire United States. Miss Hazel Brooks, Chief Stewardess for the line, interviewed 5,000.

These young women are candidates for positions on 20 new planes to be delivered to American Airlines next spring.

Most girls, Miss Brooks declared, consider this work glamorous and exciting, and for this reason she received many applications, in spite of the stringent requirements for the job.

Along with the other 22 in the class, MissDavis is studying for six weeks, after which she will take a two-day written and oral examination, following which she will be assigned to flight duty.

All applicants must be between 21 and 26, registered nurses, and single.

An accomplished violinist, Miss Davis still finds time to practice between all her classes and studies at the air school. Her favorite sport, she says, is horseback riding.

Miss Brooks declared here recently in an interview that the girl from Oshkosh or Kalamazoo had just as good a chance of becoming an air-line stewardess as the young woman from New York or Chicago—that, in fact, she usually turns out to be the better hostess.

Miss Ruth Elaine Davis

Hour Law Cuts Waitress Tips

"Waitresses in restaurants and cafes which cater to the night trade complain that they are not doing so well under provisions of the law which limits the daily span of work hours for women to 10," it was disclosed today by William H. Wellen, Director of the Division of Industrial Safety in the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Waitresses who oppose restrictions on the number of hours they may work say that the shortening of the work period has materially cut down their tips. Under the law waitresses may not work more than nine out of any ten consecutive hours. Two thirds of the gratuities they receive for their services, they contend, come between 6 p. m. and midnight, the other third coming between midnight and 2 a. m.

Under the old system waitresses were permitted to start work at 7 a. m., take time off in the morning and afternoon, and end their day's shift at midnight—spreading their work day over a span of 17 hours.

On the other side of the question come reports from waitresses in smaller establishments which do not solicit the "late" trade that they have benefited substantially by the law.

$250,000 Suit for Libel Against Chelsea Record

Suit for $250,000 damages for libel was filed in Federal District Court here yesterday against the Chelsea Evening Record by Representative Martin Z. Sweeney of Dover Center, Ohio.

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2 doz. Carton ..... $1.00 all varieties
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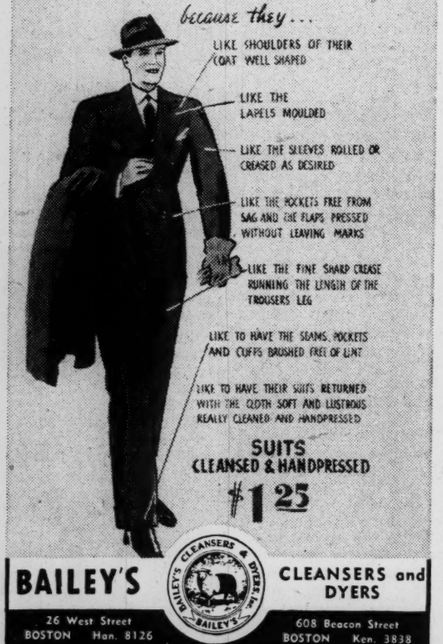
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LIKE THE SLEEVES ROLLED OR CREASED AS DESIRED
LIKE THE POCKETS FREE FROM SAG AND THE FLAPS PRESSED WITHOUT LEAVING MARKS
LIKE THE FINE SHARP CREASE RUNNING THE LENGTH OF THE TROUSERS LEG
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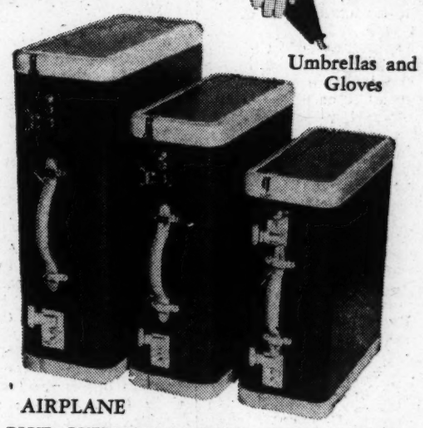

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON

Red Wings Hope to End Streak of Five-Straight Defeats—Jumbos Confident

Detroit at Garden Tonight For First Time This Year

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hockey seems normal tonight with the Detroit Red Wings due to play the Bruins at the Garden. The normal angle is that the Bruins seem to be in a position to pick up a couple of points because the Wings are not proving to be much of a power. That condition existed for years; until the 1935-36 and 1936-37 seasons, when the Wings won the Stanley Cup both terms and roared through all opposition. Now they are back to normalcy—no longer a power.

Apart from being rather low in the league standing and being unable to consistently win games, the Wings always are an attraction here so long as Tiny Thompson tends goal for them. Tiny was the Boston goalie for many years. He was always good and always popular and Boston hockey fans have not forgotten the years of service he rendered here. It was Thompson who tended the net for Boston the first time the Stanley Cup came here—1927-28.

Times Not So Good

Times are not so good for the ex-Bruin at present. His goal average is below par and the red light flickers pretty often these nights. The Wings are in the process of rebuilding and the reconstruction is drastically severe for any goalie. The veterans of the team are fading out and the youngsters have not found themselves. Occasionally the team hits stride and it might be that they will click here tonight.

The visitors were holding their own for a time this season, but recently have skidded in an alarming manner. They have lost five straight games, four of them on home ice. The fans out in Detroit are not setting up any tremendous clamor regarding the situation they just do not seem to care, according to the numbers who stay away from the home games.

General Shuffling

Out of the general shuffling taking place, Jack Adams, the Detroit manager, will eventually come up with a team. It may take time however, for it is not easy to assemble winning combinations in hockey and so far this season he does not seem to have made any progress at all. The latest move saw Byron McDonald and Connie Brown, minor leaguers moved up and Alex Motter, recalled.

The visitors are not a very cheerful lot right now. The succession of defeats, the uncertainty among the players as to whether they are secure in their positions or not, could easily lead to making the game tonight much more than a mere workout for the Bruins.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Wings have won only four games this season and one of them was at the expense of the Bruins, 2-1, in Detroit . . . Thompson never has beaten the Bruins on Boston ice . . . Cecil Dillon, ex-Ranger veteran is the high scorer with three goals and seven assists . . . Syd Howe follows next with three goals and six assists.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Herbie" Schmidt of the Bruins is climbing the scoring ladder steadily . . . Today he is tied with seven others for sixth place, including team mate Roy Conacher . . . When Detroit dropped Hec Kilrea down to Indianapolis it saw the departure of the second oldest player of the league in point of service . . . Kilrea broke in with Ottawa in 1925, the year after Hooley Smith, now of the Amerks, broke in . . . He probably will return to the league soon however.

N. H. Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 12 — Wednesday evening will find the answer to Coach Henry Swasey's question of whether or not his University of New Hampshire basketball squad can operate successfully as two distinct units of five men each.

It is the Mules of Colby against whom the experiment will be tried, for the Waterville, Maine, team invades the New Hampshire field house Dec. 13 to open the 1939-40 schedule of the Wildcats.

Three lettermen have been named by Swasey in both units. Starting the game will be the quintet of Herb Adams, Milford; Lou Cryans, Berlin; Hal Monica, Hanover; Jim Hatch, Dover; and Art Griffiths, Berwick, Maine.

The second unit, termed by Swasey as "shock troops," finds in its personnel Ted Plante, Pittsfield; Hal Hall, North Attleboro, Mass.; Matt Flaherty, Portland, Maine; Bob Wood, Fort Edward, N. Y.; and Ken McLeod, Peterboro.

Saturday afternoon the Wildcat squad matched shooting with the freshmen, but the varsity looked none too impressive. "They seemed a little tired," the coach remarked as he scheduled only light workouts.

The plan of attack by the New Hampshire team, in theory, is for the two quintets to play as distinct units. Both will play comparable lengths of time, thereby keeping a fresh team on the floor throughout the game.

Rose Bowl Referee

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—L. G Conlan of San Francisco, a St. Mary's alumnus, will referee the Rose Bowl football game between University of Southern California and University of Tennessee in Pasadena on New Years Day.

Herb Dana, commissioner of officials for the Pacific Coast Conference, gave out the appointments.

The other officials will be H. W. Sholar, Greensboro, N. C., alumnus of Presbyterian College, umpire; George Gardner, Atlanta, Ga., alumnus of Georgia Tech, head lineman, and William Dunn, Pasadena, alumnus of Michigan State, field judge.

Skeet Shooters Meet

By the Associated Press

The National Skeet Shooting Association, meeting in Boston, voted to hold its 1940 National championship skeet shoot at the Onondaga Skeet Club, Syracuse, N. Y.

Tentative dates for the championship were set by the Association for Aug. 6 to 10 inclusive.

'They Shall Not Pass'—We Hope!

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Left: Tiny Thompson, former Bruin goalie now with Detroit, who will face his former teammates. Right: Frankie Brimsek, who took Thompson's place in the Boston net when Art Ross sold Tiny to Detroit.

Atlantic Coast Squash Racquets

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 12 (AP)—Eleonora Sears, Boston veteran and seeded No. 2 in the women's Atlantic Coast squash racquets championship, moved into the quarter-final round yesterday on a 15—9, 15—8, 15—8 victory over Mrs. Gerald Rorer of Philadelphia.

Miss Sears drew a first-round bye and was one of four players to reach the round of eight. The others were Hope Knowles and Mrs. William McDowell of Philadelphia and Margaret Baker of Boston.

Anne Page of Philadelphia, who has won the title five times, received a first-round bye and will play Betty Shellenberger of Philadelphia in a second round match.

Summaries:

First Round

Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, defeated Esther Daly, Merion, Pa., 15—3, 15—7, 15—3.
Frances Roberts, Philadelphia, defeated Phyllis Flannery, Merion, 15—4, 15—7, 15—8.
Margaret Bostwick, New York, defeated Judy Allen, Philadelphia, 15—6, 15—8, 15—10.
Mrs. Elwood Beatty, Jr., Cynwyd, Pa., defeated Mrs. William R. Jackson, Philadelphia, 15—9, 15—8, 15—6.
Mrs. Eugene Voit, New York, defeated Mrs. William Hawkes, Cynwyd, 3—15, 15—9, 17—16, 12—15, 15—11.
Margaret Baker, Boston, defeated Mrs. Charles E. Woodall, Philadelphia, 15—4, 15—5, 15—5.

Second Round

Miss Knowles defeated Mrs. Boulton Earnshaw, Philadelphia, 15—6, 15—4, 15—4.
Mrs. William McDowell, Philadelphia, defeated Barbara Wood, Merion, 12—15, 15—4, 15—9, 15—10.
Eleonora Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Gerald Rorer, Philadelphia, 15—9, 15—8, 15—8.
Miss Baker won by default from Mrs. A. W. Paine, New York.

Sullivan Award List Cut to Five

HOLLYWOOD, Fla. (AP) — The Sullivan Award Committee has named five athletes who are the surviving contenders for the Sullivan Memorial Trophy, which goes each year to the athlete judged the year's outstanding amateur by a tribunal of 500 or 600 sports experts.

This year the group includes United States and Wimbledon tennis champion Alice Marble; Charles (Chuck) Fenske, former University of Wisconsin runner who won the Princeton Invitation Mile last June; Sculler Joe Burk, winner of the Canadian and British Henleys; Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., National amateur golf champion, and Al Patnik of Ohio State, winner of three out of four National senior diving titles this year.

Avery Brundage of Chicago, head of the committee, said the list of final candidates had been cut from the usual 10 because the first voting produced very few other possibilities. Brundage added that the system of voting for 1940 is likely to be changed, in order to bring this award back to its original purpose of honoring an athlete noted for character and service to amateur sports as well as athletic accomplishments.

College Basketball

Results Dec. 11

Iowa 44, Denver U. 34.
Holbrook 32, New River State 27.
Iowa State 37, Drake University 34.
Glenville 47, Culver-Stockton (Mo.) 40.
Minnesota 29, Carleton 22.
Iowa Teachers 40, Grinnell (Ia.) 38.
Albion 32, Hillsdale 26.
DePaul (Chicago) 37, Purdue 25.
Indiana University 38, Xavier of Cincinnati 24.
Princeton 30, Rutgers 29.
Villanova 38, Wittenberg 29.
New York University 60, Upsala 17.
Baker 27, Doane College (Crete, Neb.) 34.
St. Mary's 48, Texas A. & M. 47.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 33, Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe 29.
Concordia 78, Carroll (Helena) 33.
La Crosse Teachers 36, Platteville Teachers 35.
Tennessee 37, Tennessee Poly 23.
South Dakota State 61, Huron College 22.
St. Thomas 31, Mankato (Minn.) T. 30.
Hibbing J. C. 65, Duluth J. C. 38.
Indiana State 43, Oakland City 26.
New Mexico State College 29, West Texas State College 26.

Sports Around the Hub

Help Wanted—For Tiny Thompson

The value of close covering and back checking in hockey is emphasized by the current Detroit Red Wing outfit, which skates against the Bruins tonight at the Boston Garden. Although still a great goalie in the opinion of writers and players, Tiny Thompson has been beaten 40 times in 13 games and 17 times in the most recent five contests. Until the defensemen and forwards in front of him offer more expert support, the Wings will flounder in the vicinity of the cellar.

Despite this unimpressive record, Thompson will attract fans to the North Station arena this evening. As long as he continues to kick out pucks in the N. H. L., Tiny will remain a popular figure. Bostonians will never forget the paramount role he played in bringing past championships here.

♪ ♪ ♪

Probably the broadcast smile over the recent winning spurt of the Olympics is being worn by Walter Brown, who in his expert way runs the Garden and Arena. It was he who organized the 'Pics four years ago and entered them into the fast Provincial League in the winter of 1936-37.

♪ ♪ ♪

Big League baseball's system of farming has spread to collegiate circles. Princeton announces an expansion of diamond activities not unlike the major-minor situation. The Tigers next spring will have full schedules for varsity, junior varsity, freshman and second-freshman nines. Any player on the junior varsity or second-freshman teams who deserves promotion, will get it without delay. Each nine will be headed by an experienced coach. This plan should create a place for every undergraduate interested in the National pastime.

♪ ♪ ♪

If all colleges expanded baseball activities as the Tigers have, collegians would be far more prominent in the majors. With little emphasis being placed on the diamond sport in a vast majority of institutions, the percentage of graduates reaching the big money is small.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's basketball mentor, Wes Fesler, will start Sophomore Ed Rothschild at center tomorrow in place of the injured Homer Peabody, when the Crimson takes the floor against Brown at Providence. Three other second-year men will start also—Finegan and Buckley at the guard posts, and Webber at one of the forward berths. The other front-line regular is Capt. Charley Lutz, who is not likely to be ousted by any sophomore, junior, or senior.

♪ ♪ ♪

Henry Edwards, manager of the American League service bureau, passes along the interesting information that the Cleveland Indians won more 1939 games in the ninth inning or the home club's eighth, than any other team in the circuit. The Indians defeated every other club at least once in their final inning. Their record was 15 wins and eight losses. In second place were the Red Sox, with 13 won and nine lost.

♪ ♪ ♪

Football is back in the local headlines. Frank Leahy's Boston College squad has begun final preparation for the Cotton Bowl test with Clemson. The Eagle freshman eleven is drilling in the Commonwealth Armory on the Clemson offense and will soon be ready to scrimmage against the varsity.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Chicago at New York Americans.
Detroit at Boston.

International-American League

New Haven at Syracuse.

American Association

Tulsa at Wichita.
(No games last night.)

Ed Ginn of the Beverly Yacht Club is the new president of the Thirty-Square Meter Association. He succeeds Daniel E. Watson of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

The former Boston University star, Sol Nechtem, has replaced Bill Kennelly as head coach of basketball at Chelsea High School. Kennelly was forced to retire, temporarily at least. E. R.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants bought first baseman Zeke Bonura from Washington for $25,000 and players Tom Baker and Jim Carlin.

Three Years Ago

Green Bay Packers defeated Boston Redskins 21-6 in playoff for National Football League title before 30,000 fans at New York, winning title for fourth time in seven years.

Five Years Ago

Olin Dutra, U. S. open champion, won $12,500 Miami Biltmore golf with subpar 70 on last round and total of 292.

Major Encounters For Brown's Five Billed This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12—Victorious over the Alumni and Clark in their two opening starts in defense of their New England Intercollegiate title, the Brown basket shooters will entertain Harvard and the University of Connecticut this week at the Marvel Gym in Providence tomorrow and Saturday evenings, respectively.

Both games are listed as major encounters for Brown, with a triumph over Harvard particularly prized, in view of the paucity of Brown wins over Cantab quintets.

A year ago at Cambridge, with four of this season's varsity in the starting line-up, Brown was triumphant by a 51-31 score, so that Wednesday evening a quartet of Brown regulars, namely, Capt. Harry Platt, Bob Person, Frank Wilson, and Jack Padden will be facing a Crimson five for the second successive year.

In the two initial skirmishes against the Alumni and Clark, Brown has shown definite promise of developing into a smooth passing, accurate shooting contingent, which may be counted on to give increasingly stern opposition as the season goes on.

Last week's victories seem especially laudatory when it is considered that Brown had only two days' practice before meeting the Alumni, and only five official rehearsals prior to taking on Clark.

At the present time, the defense is somewhat in advance of the progress made by the Brown attack, but Coach "Eck" Allen is of the belief that once his scoring ace, Capt. Harry Platt, finds the range, the Brown offense will be difficult to stop.

As a preliminary to the Harvard ame, the Brown freshmen, coached this year by Earl Brown, captain of the Notre Dame five last year, will play the Harvard yearlings.

Missouri Starts South Dec. 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Unrestrained joy hit this quiet little college town with a cyclonic blast, recently, when it was announced the University of Missouri would play its first bowl game in history, Jan. 1, when the Tigers will meet Georgia Tech in Miami's Orange Bowl.

The Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics made the announcement. Meanwhile, the Big Six Conference had given its aprpoval for the Tigers to play in the post-season classic.

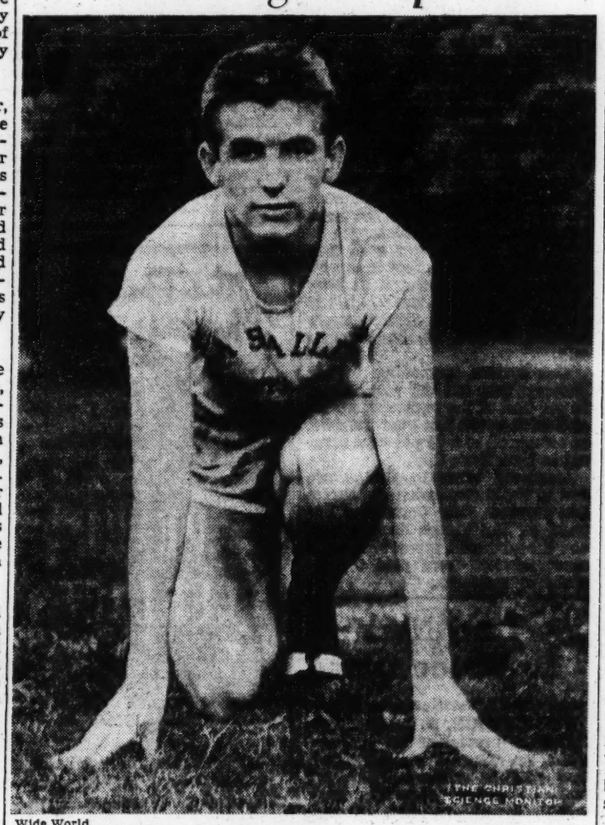
Husky shouts of affirmation greeted Coach Don Faurot when he called the players together to inform them of the decision.

In order to allow the players to give their books as much attention as possible the rest of the semester, only four practice sessions have been planned between now and the time the team is tentatively scheduled to depart for Miami at the start of the Christmas Holidays Thursday, Dec. 21.

So intense are the plans of the athletic department for the Tigers to adhere to their study program, officials have already laid down the the proclamation the team will be back in Columbia when classes resume at the close of the vacation period Jan. 3.

"I am very happy about it," were Faurot's first words after the announcement had been made. "It will be a fine trip for the boys—especially the 14 seniors—and a fine opportunity to meet a great Georgia Tech team."

Non-College Competitor



Wide World

OAKDALE, L. I., N. Y.—Al Rogers, cadet at the La Salle Military Academy of Oakdale, L. I., who has received the only invitation to a non-college man to compete in the Sugar Bowl Meet in New Orleans on New Year's Day. Rogers, shown at the La Salle Academy recently, is entered in the 400-meter event at the meet. Rogers' performances to date include: 0:47.6 for the 440; 0:57.6 for the 500 yards; 0:21.3 for the 220-yard dash; and 0:48 seconds for the third leg of the La Salle mile relay that broke the world's scholastic mark at the Penn Relays last year.

Tufts Hoop Outlook Bright Due to Stronger Reserves

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A nearly veteran Tufts varsity basketball team is now well into a season that Coach Arthur Cochran believes will be a big improvement over last season—and this despite one defeat in the first three games.

Art was not giving himself a pep talk as he took a long-range view of the remaining 16 games on the schedule. On the contrary, he spoke with the quiet assurance of a coach who knows full well the capabilities of his team.

Better Reserves

Leaning on the balcony railing high above the basketball court in Cousens Gymnasium yesterday afternoon, just before the boys came out for practice, the young coach declared, "We will have a much better team than we had last year because of one important factor—our reserves are better. In fact, the reserves have already saved one game for us, the Middlebury affair, in which they held the Panthers' first team until our first-stringers went back into the game in the last five minutes to score 14 points and win out 31-27."

So far this month, the Jumbos have beaten Assumption and Middlebury, and have bowed to Dartmouth, winners of the Eastern Intercollegiate League title for the past two years. According to Cochran, the Indians should retain their title this year. "They have everything," he declared, "speed, power, height—and Broberg." Gus Broberg was the league's high scorer last season, and against Tufts he was high man for the night with 17 points.

Top Scorer

For the Jumbos, Capt. Charlie Tibbs was the top scorer with 11 points. Tibbs, who comes from Weymouth and is the team's scoring threat, has been the highest Tufts point-getter in all three games this season, a practice he developed in 12 of the 17 games last year.

Charlie's ability to score practically earned him the captaincy, for in the past two seasons he has totalled 480 points, the best individual showing a Tufts man has ever made. The previous high man, incidentally was Coach Cochran, himself. Tibbs also holds the Cousens Gym record of 37 points in a single game, a mark he set up last winter when the Jumbos defeated Rhode Island State, in one of the bigest upsets in the New England season.

Line-up

Tibbs holds down the center position, with Fred Jenkins of Medford and Phil Varney of Worcester, forwards, and Phil Gomez of Brattleboro, Vt., and Henry Pecheux of Newburgh, N. Y., guards. Of these boys, only Pecheux is a newcomer to the first-string ranks.

The second team has Ted Haselton, the football tackle from Reading at center, Everett Backman of Everett and John Dee of Watertown, forwards, and two sophomores, Bob Scannell of Springfield and Marshall Snyder of Little Falls, N. Y., guards. Besides these 10 men, Cochrane can use three other players, Jack Westervelt of Medford and Albie Goldman of Everett, both seniors, and Lou Gessay of Rockville, Conn., a junior.

By a Staff Photographer

Arthur M. Cochran

Sixth Year

There may possibly be a change in the reserve roster within the next week or so, if two football players can round into shape after their gridiron experiences. Ted Sheehan of Falmouth, who was forced to give up football because of a knee injury, may prove to be of value to the team, and Art Harrison of Norwood, who played a lot of basketball at Kents Hill, may crash the line-up before the season is over.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cochran is in his sixth year as a Tufts basketball coach. A graduate of the Medford institution in 1932, Art spent a couple of years guiding the jayvee forces before stepping up to the varsity. He couples his basketball duties with his job as Assistant to the Vice-President of the college.

♪ ♪ ♪

While at Tufts, Art was the most outstanding courtman for four years, and he now holds down a spot in the Jumbo basketball annals comparable to that occupied by Fred "Fish" Ellis in football. Cochran was captain of the team his junior year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although he started as a guard in high school, he was changed into a center at college, and for all four years he led the scorers on his team, averaging about 170 points a year—which was good then. His records might still be standing if the game had not been opened up and longer schedules arranged.

Columbia Cage and Tank Coaches Look Into Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Columbia's 1940 basketball team will have speed, but not much size. Columbia's swimming team will have strength in some individual events, but probably insufficient balance to rank among the leaders. These are the opinions of the Lion coaches of these teams as they look forward to their respective league campaigns that will begin next month.

The Lion basketeers began their practice yesterday. From the 1939 team that finished second to Dartmouth in the race for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship, they will have little Albie Myers and Jack Naylor, regulars, and John Gilligan, a reserve who saw plenty of action. There are other members of that squad available—notably, Carlo Adams, Henry Brown and Bob Richmond—but none of these men has had much experience.

Tall Sophomore

There are also several sophomores from the good freshman team of a year ago and two of these, at least, are expected to break into the starting lineup. They are Wilbur Hasslinger, at 6 feet 1 inch the tallest man on the squad, and Frank Primich, who played at Woodrow Wilson High in New Jersey. Other possible sophomore competitors are Stewart McIlvennen, Jim Richards, Ken Sagar, Jack Arbolino and three football men—Len Will, Herb Maack and Augie DiAugustinis.

But although the team will be small, a distinct disadvantage in league basketball, the cause is not altogether hopeless, according to Paul Mooney, coach. In Myers, Columbia believes it has one of the best players in the league, a great shot and a fine competitor.

"If Albie were three or four inches taller, he'd be the best player in the league," says Mooney, "but even at his height (5 feet 8 inches) he's a great ball player."

Scored 119 Points

And figures bear out Mooney's statement. Last year Myers was a junior. He had not played varsity ball because of a leg injury. But he made the first team and played in all 12 of Columbia's league games, scoring 119 points to rank fourth behind Dartmouth's Broberg, Pennsylvania's Mischo and Cornell's Foertsch in individual scoring. Altogether he was on the floor 416 of a possible 480 minutes.

Naylor, a senior, undoubtedly will be Myers's mate at forward. He was not a very consistent scorer a year ago, but he was a fine defensive player. Gilligan currently is the first choice for center, but Hasslinger also may be in there, while Primich and Will are the likely guards.

In addition to the sophomores and holdovers there are Vince Gutendorf, a senior who played two years ago but was injured last season, and John Cerrone, a junior in his first year of varsity competition. The Lions will be handicapped by the rigor of their schedule. Six of their first eight games will be played on the road.

Swimming Coach

Columbia's swimming team will have two outstanding competitors, in the opinion of Ed Kennedy, coach, in John Keating, a diver, and John Vergeichik, captain and sprinter. Keating placed second in the league's individual championships last year. Vergeichik was the team's high scorer in Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming competition.

The other holdovers from the 1939 team that finished fourth in the standing include Maurice Poitras, Kent and Steve Stavers, all of them distance swimmers, and Berndt Lindgren, sprinter. An outstanding sophomore is Jack Brown, a cousin of Columbia's famous pair of Callahans, Justin and Parnell. Brown may be entered in freestyle, the back or the breaststroke. Other sophomores are Gunnar Ohberg and Alden Wood, sprinters, and Joe McKinley, a diver.

Kennedy will be assisted this year by Jack Medica, the former Olympic and National champion and record-holder, who has been named assistant coach.

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Final A. P. Poll Gives Top Place to Texas Aggies—Tennis Star No. 1 Athlete

Southwest Conference Team Again Leads Ranking List

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Texas Aggies, Southwest Conference kingpins, are the football team of the year in the opinion of 116 sports editors and football experts who participated in the final Associated Press ranking poll of the season.

Chosen for the No. 1 spot by 55 voters, the Aggies polled 1,091 points, on the basis of 10 for first place, nine for second, etc.

Tennessee, second a week ago, fell more than 100 points behind with 26 first-place votes and a 970-point total, while the Vols' Rose Bowl rival, Southern California, came in with a third-place total of 891, just beating out Cornell by two points.

While the Aggies were impressive all season, neither Tennessee nor Southern Cal set the world afire in last Saturday's concluding games, and that apparently accounted for the switch in sentiment. Tennessee only beat Auburn, 7-0, while the Trojans played a scoreless tie with U. C. L. A.

The Uclans, on the strength of that tie, moved from ninth place in the ranking to seventh. Tulane, which will meet the Aggies in the Sugar Bowl, retained fifth place, while Missouri slipped into sixth. Duke, sixth last week, dropped back to eighth. Iowa fell from eighth to ninth, and Duquesne retained tenth.

Boston College and Clemson registered notable gains, although neither played a game. They were selected to play each other in the Cotton Bowl, and more light was cast upon their records in the process. As a result they placed 11th and 12th, respectively.

Standing of the teams (points figured on 10-9-8, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

Team	Points
1—Texas A. and M. (55)	1091
2—Tennessee (26)	970
3—Southern California (9)	891
4—Cornell (16)	889
5—Tulane (6)	804
6—Missouri	318 1-3
7—U. C. L. A.	289 5-6
8—Duke (2)	232
9—Iowa	220 5-6
10—Duquesne	130

Second ten: 11, Boston College, 120½; 12, Clemson, 112; 13, Notre Dame, 92; 14, Santa Clara, 87; 15, Ohio State, 70; 16, Georgia Tech, 59; 17, Fordham, 26; 18, Nebraska, 22; 19, Oklahoma, 20; 20, Michigan, 18.

Also scored: Princeton, 17; North Carolina, 16, San Jose (Calif.) State, 11; Georgetown, 10½; Alabama, 4; Holy Cross, 2.

The one-two standings bore a remarkable similarity to last year's final poll. Then Texas Christian, which dominated the Southwest Conference in 1938 just as the Aggies did this fall, were first and Tennessee just about as far behind. Texas A. and M., of course was nowhere in sight last season. Southern California was ranked seventh and Cornell, 12th. T. C. U. even polled 55 first-place votes.

The 1938 final first-10 ranking was Texas Christian, Tennessee, Duke, Oklahoma, Notre Dame, Carnegie Tech, Southern California, Pittsburgh, Holy Cross and Minnesota.

Why Football Is Self-Supporting

Wide World

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Aerial view of Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, crowded to capacity by 103,300 spectators at the Southern California-U. C. L. A. football game played to a scoreless tie on Dec. 9.

Blake Nears Hockey Lead For Scorers

MONTREAL, Dec. 12 (AP)—If Hector (Toe) Blake didn't spend so much time in the penalty box, he might be back where he was last year—atop the National Hockey League individual scoring race.

As it is, the league's "bad man" (with 26 minutes in penalties) is only one point behind Gordon Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs, the league leader with 14—nine goals and five assists.

Blake smashed the Toronto scoring monopoly last week when he picked up four points—one goal and three assists. That put him right on Drillon's heels. The Leaf sniper was able to gather only one point—a goal—during the week.

Blake replaced Syl Apps, another Leaf, in second place. Syl added only one assist to his record this week.

Drillon still is the leading goal getter with nine to his credit and Blake a close second with seven. Play-making honors go to Cecil Dillon of Detroit; Bob Davidson, the third member of Toronto's crack forward line; Paul Haynes of Montreal and Bill Cowley of Boston, each of whom has seven assists.

Dillon and Davidson are tied for fifth place with 10 points apiece, falling behind the New York Americans' Murray Armstrong, who picked up a goal and an assist last week to bring his total to 11.

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	9	5	14
Blake, Montreal	7	6	13
Apps, Toronto	6	6	12
Armstrong, Americans	6	5	11
Dillon, Detroit	3	7	10
Davidson, Toronto	3	7	10
R. Conacher, Boston	6	3	9
M. Colville, Rangers	5	4	9
Schmidt, Boston	5	4	9
March, Chicago	4	5	9
M. Colville, Rangers	3	6	9
Shibicky, Rangers	3	6	9
Howe, Detroit	3	6	9
Sands, Montreal	3	6	9
Desilets, Chicago	6	2	8
Cain, Boston	6	2	8
Jackson, Americans	5	3	8
Gelilffe, Montreal	4	4	8
Anderson, Americans	4	4	8
Drouin, Montreal	3	5	8
Dahlstrom, Chicago	2	6	8
Haynes, Montreal	1	7	8

Alice Marble Voted A. P. Outstanding Woman Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Encountering no more opposition than she met on the tennis courts this year, blonde Alice Marble was named today the outstanding woman athlete of 1939 by a record landslide of votes of the nation's sports experts.

Rolling up the widest margin ever compiled by a winner in the nine-year history of the Associated Press annual poll, the queen of the courts was named No. 1 on the ballots of 54 of the 63 experts who voted. Her triumph put a tennis player on top for the first time since Helen Wills Moody turned the trick in 1935.

There was strictly no competition for California Alice. With the experts voting for first, second and third place choices, and ballots counting three, two and one points respectively, the year's Wimbledon and National champion polled a total of 167 points. Far back, in second place, was the U. S. women's golf ruler, Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, with two first-place selections and 55 points.

The 1938 winner, little freckle-faced Patty Berg, whose golf hopes for the year were shattered by an illness, was third, with 31 points, although she did not receive a first-place mention. Those were the only three to run their point totals into double figures.

All told, 24 athletes figured in the voting, with golf taking the lion's share. Eight golfers, led by Miss Berg, were nominated, including Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, tied for fourth place with nine points, and Betty Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., semifinalist sensation of the women's national, who tied for sixth with eight points.

By a Staff Photographer

Alice Marble

Swimming and diving had six nominees, topped by Eleanor Holm and Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson of Miami, who had eight points. In addition to Miss Marble, only two other tennis players were named—Kay Stammers of England, who had three points, and Helen Jacobs, who received one vote for third.

In addition to Miss Stammers, the foreign contingent included Sonja Henie, the Norwegian skater; and Hazel Franklin and Belita Jepson Turner, English skaters.

The complete voting:

	Firsts	Pts.
Alice Marble, tennis	54	167
Betty Jameson, golf	2	55
Patty Berg, golf	0	31
Eleanor Holm, swimming	1	9
Dorothy Kirby, golf	1	9
Betty Hicks, golf	1	8
Katherine Rawls Thompson, swimming	0	8
Elsie Crabtree, band leader	1	6
Marjorie Gestring, diving	1	6
Esther Williams, swimming	1	5
Nancy Merki, swimming	0	5

Three points each—Mrs. William Gilbert, trapshooting (1 first); Sonja Henie, skating (1 first); Marion Miley, golf; Kay Stammers, tennis.

Two points each—Helen Crienkovich, diving; Ellamae Williams, golf; Ida Simmons, bowling; Hazel Franklin, skating.

One point each—Helen Dettweiler, golf; Charlotte Glutting, golf; Belita Jepson Turner, skating; Mrs. Lela Hall, trapshooting; Helen Jacobs, tennis.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Sports trail detours:

Fordham will be represented by proxy in a bowl game. The Boston College team which meets Clemson in the Cotton Bowl is practically a twin of Jim Crowley's squad. Frank Leahy has patterned his play after Fordham, even to practice procedure. And he gives Crowley full credit. In a lighter vein: George Sauer's New Hampshire starting eleven averaged 171 pounds, with a couple of gigantic halfbacks, each weighing 138 pounds. The team was outweighed 24 pounds to the man by Harvard. John Munski, Missouri miler who ran too long in one place in his last appearance here, will try again in the Millrose Games Feb. 3. Only this time he'll have a try at the three-quarter mile event.

♦ ♦ ♦

Skimming the cream: Fifteen former high school captains are members of the Indiana University basketball squad. And speaking of basketball, keep your eye on the San Diego State team. It has seven lettermen left from the squad which was runnerup in the national Intercollegiate tournament at Kansas City last spring. With the $10,000 Miami open the only major event remaining, Henry Picard is leading the tournament money winners for 1939 with $10,202. Jim Crowley: "I was coach of the year—in August." Just another case of poor timing. Bill Jones loses only three men from his first two football teams at Nebraska.

♦ ♦ ♦

A San Diego baseball fan would like to see the World Series played in the Rose Bowl, pointing out the seating capacity, the avid interest coast fans would show in such an event, and the midsummer climate (adv.) to bolster his argument. The National League probably would object on the grounds it's bad enough to take a licking without going 3,000 miles for it. The baseball meetings have come and gone, and Joe Medwick still is with the Cardinals. The regular season just ended in time for Tennessee and Southern Cal. It was getting tougher by the week to maintain those undefeated records. At a quick glance, all the Bowl games look like naturals.

♦ ♦ ♦

North Carolina is plotting to come up with another one of those teams next fall. The rule prohibiting the champion (Yankees) from making a deal within its own league makes it tough on players of also-ran clubs who might have a chance to make up to a contending club. As far as the Yankees are concerned, they probably aren't worrying. They grow their own crops anyway.

'All-Coast' Football Team

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Here are the first and second Pacific Coast Conference "All Coast" football teams as selected by The Christian Science Monitor's West Coast sports correspondents:

First Team	Position	Second Team
Strode, U. C. L. A.	End	Kreuger, U. S. C.
MacDowell, Washington	End	Marx, Washington
Gaspar, U. S. C.	Tackle	Anderson, Stanford
Artoe, California	Tackle	Peters, Oregon
Smith, U. S. C.	Guard	Frankowski, Washington
Schultz, U. S. C.	Guard	Sommers, U. C. L. A.
Mucha, Washington	Center	Devine, Wash. State
Washington, U. C. L. A.	Half	Robinson, U. C. L. A.
Graybeal, Oregon	Half	Hoffman, U. S. C.
Lansdell, U. S. C.	Quarter	Schindler, U. S. C.
McAdams, Washington	Full	Kisselburgh, Oregon State

Best College Football Played On Pacific Coast This Season

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 12 (AP)—The best college football in the nation was played on the Pacific Coast this season, according to the systematic ratings of Frank Dickinson, University of Illinois professor.

Dickinson, originator of the Dickinson system of rating grid elevens, ranked Southern California as the top team and the West Coast as the No. 1 section.

On a 30-point basis the Trojans had a point rating of 25.73, followed by Texas A. and M., 25.43; Cornell, 25.26; Tulane, 23.61; Tennessee, 22.97; Notre Dame, 22.59; Michigan, 22.50; Duke 22.34; Missouri, 22.29; U. C. L. A., 21.91, and Iowa, 21.02.

The sections ranked behind the Pacific Coast, in order, were: Middle West, Southeastern, East, Big Six, Southwest, Southern, and Missouri Valley.

Dickinson ranked Notre Dame No. 1 last year.

Alabama Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Twenty-two players and the senior manager were awarded grid letters for the 1939 season at the Capstone, it was announced by Alabama.

Of the twenty-two players who received the coveted honor, eleven are seniors. Of the remaining eleven, five are juniors and the others are sophomores.

New White Sox Farm

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have acquired complete control of the Waterloo, Iowa, club of the Three-I League from the Cincinnati Reds, who operated the team last season.

Addition of the club to the Sox farm system was announced by Billy Webb, who recently succeeded Robert Tarieton as director of the club's farm organization.

The Three-I is a class "B" league, highest classification now in the White Sox group. Plans call for John Fitzpatrick, manager of the Longview team of the East Texas League, to manage the Waterloo club next season.

Eagles Get Cherundolo

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (AP)—Bert Bell, coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, announced yesterday he had obtained Chuck Cherundolo from the Cleveland Rams in exchange for negotiation rights to Dick Favor, University of Oklahoma halfback. The Eagles drew Favor in the recent pro football draft

Kerr Completes All-East Squad

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 12 (AP)—Andy Kerr of Colgate, co-coach of the All-East football team, yesterday completed assembling the squad he and Coach Bernie Bierman of Minnesota will take to the Pacific Coast with announcement that Willard (Bolo) Perdue, Duke end, and Edward Coon, All-Southern tackle from North Carolina State, have accepted invitations.

Kerr said his contingent of 13 players from the East and South will join the group picked by Bierman in Chicago for a workout on the Northwestern field on Dec. 18.

Coon, one of the South's great lineman, was invited jointly by Kerr and Bierman, while the Colgate mentor picked Perdue, a burly, 210-pound wing, himself. Others picked by Kerr were: Cassiano and Kish, Pittsburgh; Cahill and Turner, Holy Cross; McLaughry of Brown; Boell, N. Y. U.; Kolman and McGee, Temple; George McAfee, Duke; Stirnweiss, North Carolina, and Stulgaitis, Columbia.

Reds Signing for 1940

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 12 (AP)—The National League Champion Reds have enough 1940 contracts signed to make up a ball team, but nobody is stopping the parade.

Milburn Shoffner, southpaw veteran acquired last season from Boston, was the ninth man to sign. Milt Galatzer, utility first baseman, Red Barrett, pitcher, and Vince Di Maggio, outfielder, all came in when they joined the Reds last September, and the rest followed the past few days.

The other five are Bill Werber, Dick West, Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer, and Johnny Vander Meer.

Brother Combinations

There are two brother combinations on the Indiana University basketball team this season, Bill and Bob Menke, both junior centers and lettermen from Huntingburg, and Bill and John Torphy, sophomores from Bedford.

Finalists

Ten varsity players on the Indiana University basketball team have played in the state high school championship tournament finals at Indianapolis.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	7	3	3	34	21	16
Montreal	6	4	2	33	26	14
Boston	6	4	2	31	23	14
Chicago	6	5	1	26	36	13
Rangers	4	3	5	26	18	13
Detroit	4	8	1	24	40	9
Americans	3	9	1	34	54	7

Familiar All-Stars Missing

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 12 (AP)—Not its historic five-man backfield, nor its All-America members, but the missing names of two youngsters caught in the vagaries of football make the 1939 Associated Press All-Southwest Conference team memorable.

The two unfortunate boys, handicapped by hurts and a general inability to "get going," were Connie Sparks, Texas Christian, unanimous choice for fullback last season, and Ernie Lain of Rice, two seasons ago one of the most sensational sophomores in college football. Neither received a vote.

Deadlocked in secret voting, the selection committee wound up with five backs, Olie Cordill, Rice Institute's great senior; Cowboy Jack Crain of Texas, who averaged 51 yards on eight touchdown runs; John Alex Kimbrough, the Texas Aggies' All-America fullback; James Neal Thomason of the Aggies, a marvelous blocking back and line backer, and Kay Eakin of Arkansas, a fine passer, runner and kicker on a losing team.

Little Herb Smith, the Aggies' mite, shared the wings with Don Looney, the Texas Christian veteran, to give the Aggies five men on the first team.

Jack Sanders of Southern Methodist teamed with Joe Boyd, Texas A. and M., at the tackles, while Baylor's Leonard Akin was paired with Marshall Foch Robnett, Texas A. and M., in the middle of the line. Robert Nelson, Baylor, won the center berth.

The All-Southwest Conference Team

	Wt.	Ht.	Class	Home
End—Herbert Smith, Texas A. and M.	173	5.10	Sr.	San Angelo, Texas
End—Don Looney, T. C. U.	193	6.2	Sr.	Sulphur Springs, Texas
Tackle—Jack Sanders, S. M. U.	210	6	Sr	Beeville, Texas
Tackle—Joe Boyd, Texas A. and M.	210	6.3	Sr	Dallas, Texas
Guard—Leonard Akin, Baylor	210	5.11	Sr.	Dallas, Texas
Guard—Marshall Robnett, Texas A. and M.	205	6.1	Jr.	Klondike, Texas
Center—Robert Nelson, Baylor	215	6	Sr	Bryan, Texas
Quarterback—Kay Eakin, Arkansas	174	5.11	Sr.	Marianna, Arkansas
Halfback—Olie Cordill, Rice	190	6.2	Sr.	Big Spring, Texas
Halfback—James Thomason, Texas A. and M.	200	5.11	Jr.	Brownwood, Texas
Halfback—Jack Crain, Texas	164	5.7	So.	Nocona, Texas
Fullback—John Kimbrough, Texas A. and M.	210	6.2	Jr.	Haskell, Texas

Second Team

Ends—Durwood, Horner, Texas Christian, and Howard Hickey, Arkansas.
Tackles—Earnest Pannell, Texas A. and M., and Park Myers, Texas.
Guards—Milton Simington, Arkansas, and Wilfred Thorpe, Arkansas.
Center—Wilburn Echols, Southern Methodist.
Backs—Preston Johnston, Southern Methodist; Will Mullenweg, Southern Methodist; William Conatser, Texas A. and M., and Jack Wilson, Baylor.

1940 A. A. U. Championships

HOLLYWOOD, Fla. (AP)—Sites for 1940 championships recommended in committee meetings of the 51st annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union:

Boxing

National senior to New England Association, Boston.
National junior to Middle Atlantic Association, Philadelphia.

Wrestling

National senior, no recommendation made, pending final decision on 1940 Olympic Games.
National junior to Michigan Association, Dearborn A. C., Detroit.

Track and Field

National senior and junior outdoor (men) to Pacific Association, probably Fresno, Calif.
National senior indoor (men) to Metropolitan Association, New York.
National junior indoor (men) to Middle Atlantic Association, Philadelphia.

Bob-Sledding

National senior and junior to Adirondack Association, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Cross-Country Runnings

National senior to Michigan Association.
National junior to New Jersey Association.

Long Distance Running

Thirty-kilometer run to Middle Atlantic Association, Philadelphia.
Twenty-five kilometer run to New England Association, probably to be held at Newport, R. I.
Fifteen-kilometer run to Connecticut Association, at Norwich, Conn., May 30.

Marathon Run—Pending final decision first call to Metropolitan Association, Yonkers, N. Y. Second call to New England Association at Salisbury Beach, Mass., May 30.

Handball

Senior national four-wall singles and doubles to Michigan Association, in April.
Junior national four-wall singles and doubles to Southwestern Association, at Dallas, Texas.
Senior national one-wall singles and doubles to Metropolitan Association, New York.

Long Distance Running

20-kilometer run to Niagara Association, at either Binghamton or Endicott, N. Y.

Men's Basketball

To Denver, Colo., March 17-23.

Men's Swimming

Senior indoor swimming and diving to Metropolitan Association, at New York A. C., April 5-6.
Indoor polo to Central Association, at Illinois A. C. early in April.
Long distance, individual and team to Middle Atlantic Association, Philadelphia.
Senior outdoor swimming and diving and outdoor water polo—no bids under consideration at present.

Men's Swimming (Junior Indoor)

50-yard freestyle—District of Columbia. 100-yard freestyle—New England. 220-yard freestyle—Metropolitan, New York; 440-yard freestyle—Southern Pacific; 220-yard breaststroke—Ozark St. Louis; 150-yard backstroke—Maine; 300-yard medley—Northeaast Ohio, Cleveland; 150-yard individual medley—Ohio; 150-yard medley relay—Carolinas; 200-yard relay—Kentucky; 400-yard relay—Connecticut; 1-meter dive—Northeast Ohio; 3-meter dive—Pacific.

Men's Swimming (Junior Outdoor)

55-yard or 50-meter freestyle—Ohio; 100-meter freestyle—Adirondack; 220-yard freestyle—Middle Atlantic, Philadelphia; 440-yard or 400-meter freestyle—Pacific; 800-meter freestyle—Kentucky; 1-mile freestyle—Southern Pacific; 150-meter medley—Carolinas; 330-yard or 300-meter—Ohio; 220-yard breaststroke—Middle Atlantic; 110-yard or 100-meter backstroke—Connecticut; 150-meter medley relay—North East Ohio, Cleveland.
Long distance, individual—Intermountain.
Long distance, team—New England.

Women's Swimming

National Senior (outdoor)—Oregon Association, Portland.
Senior Long Distance, team and individual—Middle Atlantic, Philadelphia.
National Senior Indoor—100-yard freestyle, Middle Atlantic, Philadelphia; 220-yard freestyle, New England; 440-yard freestyle, Ohio; 100-yard backstroke and 220-yard breaststroke, Northeast Ohio, Cleveland; 400-yard relay, Metropolitan, New York; 300-yard medley relay, New England; 300-yard medley relay, Southern Pacific; 1-meter springboard dive, Central; 3-meter springboard dive, Pacific; water polo, Ozark, St. Louis.
National Junior Outdoor—50-meter freestyle, Adirondack; 100-meter freestyle, New England; 440-yard freestyle, Middle Atlantic, Philadelphia; 880-yard freestyle, Ohio, one-mile freestyle, Kentucky; 3-meter springboard dive, Ohio; platform dive, Indiana; 100-meter backstroke, Carolinas; 220-meter breaststroke, Middle Atlantic, Philadelphia; 300-meter individual medley, Indiana; 300-yard medley relay, South Atlantic, Baltimore; 400-meter relay, Indiana; long distance, individual and team, Middle Atlantic, Philadelphia; 150-meter medley, Carolina; 150-meter medley relay, Indiana.
National Junior Indoor—50-yard freestyle, Kentucky; 100-yard freestyle, Southern Pacific; 200-yard freestyle, Michigan; 440-yard freestyle, Maine; 100-yard backstroke, New England; 220-yard breaststroke, District of Columbia; 400-yard relay, Metropolitan, New York; 300-yard individual medley and 300-yard medley relay, Ohio; 1-meter and 3-meter springboard dive, Water Polo, 150-yard medley relay and 200-yard relay, Southern Pacific; 150-yard individual medley, Indiana.

Walking

50-kilometer—Ohio, Cincinnati, May 12. 30-kilometer, Metropolitan, New York; 20-kilometer, Middle Atlantic, Philadelphia; 10-kilometer, Ozark, St. Louis.

Weight Lifting

National Junior—Southeastern, Atlanta, Ga.

Track and Field

Decathlon—Northeast Ohio, Cleveland, early in July.

Navy Captain

© Harris & Ewing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Midshipman Richard Foster, of Piedmont, Calif., has been named captain of the United States Naval Academy football team for 1940. Foster, who played left end last season, succeeds Midshipman Allan Bergner of Kankakee, Ill.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR announces

"Mr. Markham Goes to Washington"

The Christian Science Monitor is about to offer its readers a new and vital commentary on American democracy at work. Mr. R. H. Markham, one of its European correspondents now in Washington, will report the proceedings of Congress in its coming session as he sees them. Mr. Markham's viewpoint is valuable because he is a native Kansan who has spent much of his life amid authoritarian European governments. He has seen their pitfalls, and his ardent love of democratic institutions makes him a keen, earnest observer of American politics. His articles will begin early in January, with the convening of Congress.

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Flagstad at Symphony Hall—Maxwell Anderson Play Revived

Famous Singer Hailed By Capacity Audience

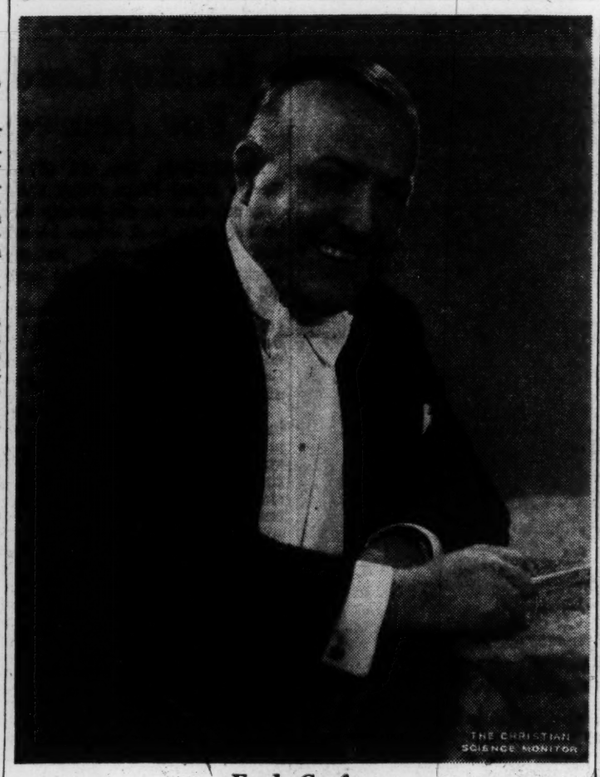
The red curtains were in evidence on the stage of Symphony Hall last night—a circumstance which always means a capacity house. There were at least 100 persons around Mme. Flagstad as she stood beside the piano for the opening number of a program which gave obvious pleasure to the huge audience. Mme. Flagstad arranged her songs in four groups, the first of which she dedicated to Schubert ("An die Musik," "Frühlingsglaube," and "Die Post") and Hugo Wolf ("Zur Ruh," "Morgenthau," and "Er Ist's"). From her own peninsula, Mme. Flagstad chose "Mainett" and "Der Skreg en Fugl," by Sinding; "Manen hanger i appeltrat" (The Moonboy's Story), by Hannikainen; "Skogduvors toner" (The Woodpigeon's Call), by Merikanto, and Jordan's "Og se, hun kom" (And see, she came) and "Es naht der Herbst" (Autumn is nearing). American composers concerned the singer in group three, which listed Deems Taylor's "Song for Lovers," Samuel Barber's "Rain has Fallen," A. Walter Kramer's "Now like a Lantern," Edwin McArthur's "We have turned again Home," and "With the Tide," by Wintter Watts. The final group favored the German wing, with "Träume" and "Schmerzen," by Wagner and "Waldseligkeit" and "Hat dich die Liebe beruhrt," by Joseph Marx. Edwin McArthur's pianoforte accompaniments were as usual, models of excellence.

Mme. Flagstad's art is now almost legendary. There are those who feel that her technique is almost too good—that her projection of a song is so free from purely mechanical imperfections that the performance becomes a beautiful but somewhat stereotyped revelation of a superb voice. This criticism may have had some color of justification in the Schubert group, although "An die Musik" was admirably sung. The lovely Wolf songs, however, were sung with complete sympathy for text and inherent musical beauty. Seldom has Mme. Flagstad surpassed this performance of Lieder. The Scandinavian group was singularly well chosen, and matched in performance that of the Wolf, especially the Merikanto opus, with its poignant super-tonic ending.

The American group had evidently been selected with considerable care. None of the songs was trivial and Mme. Flagstad's English diction was a joy. It has ever been our contention that English properly sung requires no sacrifice on the part of the singer. Mme. Flagstad's performance last night justified this theory.

When Mme. Flagstad essays Wagnerian Lieder it is something to hear. Joseph Marx is not so often represented on programs as he should be, and the singer's choice last night was felicitous. Of course there were encores, with the climax reached in the excerpt from "Tannhäuser" for which the audience had evidently been waiting, and to which it accorded one of the most prolonged manifestations in recent years. A darkened stage was not accepted as final, but when the lid of the pianoforte was closed and the keyboard locked by an attaché of Symphony Hall, the concert was definitely over, and one more glamorous musical event may be treasured by those who heard Mme. Flagstad last night.

G. M. S.



Ferde Grofe
The premiere of his "New American March" will be heard Thursday night in the "Good News of 1940" radiocast

'Winterset' at the Copley

Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset," which received the award of the New York Critics Circle for the season of 1935-36, was an experiment in combining blank verse with a contemporary theme. It was a difficult play to produce and to act. But when it first reached the stage in 1935 it had the advantage of two unusual settings: one, of a bridgehead with a lofty span reaching into the distance, and the other of a cellar apartment with a heavy steampipe crossing the ceiling. The play was acted by a cast headed by Burgess Meredith and Margo.

It could hardly be expected that Alan Gray Holmes' stock company at the Copley, with limited resources, could provide the equivalent of the original settings or acting. Both the bridgehead and the steampipe have shrunk in proportions. Last evening the first and third scenes of the first act were combined—both have the same setting—and the play began with the second scene. Though the performance missed the fire and assurance that come from longer preparation, it conveyed the gist of the play and some of its feeling.

As those are aware who have seen the earlier production or the movie version—which made some changes in the conclusion—Mr Anderson chose for the central figure of his tragedy the son of a man executed for a murder committed during a pay roll holdup. The youth, whom he calls Mio Romagna, was searching for evidence to clear his father's name.

'Winterset'

Play by Maxwell Anderson, produced by Alan Gray Holmes at the Copley Theater, staged by Erford Gage, and acted by the following cast:

Trock	Wendell Corey
Shadow	Richard Davis
Lucio	Carmen Caruso
Piny	Alice Wiley
Garth	Casey Walters
Miriamme	Vola Blakely
Esdras	David Koser
1st Girl	Gabriele Kurth
2nd Girl	Jan Miner
The Hobo	John Chartier
Judge Gaunt	Joseph Wilson
Mio	William Shea
Carr	Ralph Morrison
Herman	William Otis
A Sailor	Norman Davey
Street Urchins	Norman Stearn and Larry Bailey
Policeman	Clayton Jeffries
Radical	Richard Frazier
Two Men in Blue Serge	Roger Bernhardt and Jay Bolden

The facts which he desired were discovered in the midst of a group which assembled a gangster and his henchmen, and the judge, now unbalanced, who had presided at the trial. But the youth also found romance and learned forgiveness before the play reaches its tragic conclusion.

"Winterset" is an unusual play in its combination of gangster talk, which is not pretty speech, with the rhythms of blank verse. It is unusual too in its effort to lift a contemporary topic into the realm of poetic tragedy. The present production seems stronger in the melodramatic than in the poetic aspects. William Shea and Vola Blakely do reasonably well as Mio and as the girl, Miriamme. There is a mingling of limitations and accomplishments in the acting of Wendell Corey as Trock, the gangster; Joseph Wilson as the Judge; Casey Walters as Garth, the boy who had information of importance about the case; and David Koser as the Jewish father, Esdras.

E. F. M.

Elisabeth Rethberg **Ezio Pinza**
Joint recitalists for the Morning Musicale in the Hotel Statler Ballroom tomorrow.

News of the Screen

New York

Thomas Hart Benton, the artist, has agreed to provide a set of six lithographs to be used as advertisements for "The Grapes of Wrath," the Twentieth Century-Fox version of the John Steinbeck novel. The lithographs will represent his impressions of the important characters in the novel and picture. Mr. Benton, it is said, accepted the commission because of his admiration for the Steinbeck novel:

♦ ♦ ♦

"Entente Cordiale," a French film based on "Edward VII and His Time," by André Maurois, will be given an invitation première at the Hotel Pierre, Wednesday evening, Dec. 20. The official public opening will be on Christmas Day at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse and the Fifth Avenue Playhouse. It will be the first time that a French picture has opened simultaneously at two New York theaters.

♦ ♦ ♦

Warner Brothers put two new films into production yesterday, according to advices from the West Coast. They are "Three Cheers for the Irish" and "Bad Boy." Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Thomas Mitchell, and Dennis Morgan head the cast of "Three Cheers for the Irish." Lloyd Bacon is directing. John Garfield is starred in "Bad Boy," with Brenda Marshall and Donald Crisp playing chief supporting roles, and Vincent Sherman directing.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Strange Cargo" will be the final title for the M-G-M film of Richard Sale's novel, "Not Too Narrow, Not Too Deep." Clark Gable and Joan Crawford are the stars of the picture, which is now before the cameras with Frank Borzage directing. Peter Lorre, Paul Lukas, J. Edward Bromberg, Eduardo Ciannelli, Sara Haden, and Ian Hunter are in the cast.

♦ ♦ ♦

Cast, director, and technicians for "The Biscuit Eater" are back in Hollywood after two and a half months on location in Albany, Ga. The entire picture was made at the location site. Based on a Saturday Evening Post story of the same name, "The Biscuit Eater" tells about two eight-year-old boys—one white, one Negro—who own a biscuit eater. This is Georgia vernacular for a hunting dog who doesn't hunt.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Of Mice and Men" will have its world première at the Four Star Theater, Los Angeles, on Friday, Dec. 22. The movie was produced and directed by Lewis Milestone. Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., Betty Field, Charles Bickford, Bob Steele, Noah Beery, Jr., Oscar O'Shea, Granville Bates, and Leigh Whipper play the principal roles. Eugene Solow wrote the screen play, and Aaron Copland, the score. The general release will follow close on the Los Angeles première.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sonja Henie, according to the Twentieth-Fox press office, is "contemplating" making her current tour of the country a "farewell" affair. After the tour, which began in Houston, Texas, last week, Miss Henie plans to make three pictures instead of two. "If I do give up my tours, I expect to get the assurance that I shall be allowed to skate in all of my pictures, she said.

♦ ♦ ♦

For those who are wondering, this is how the credits will read in the "Gone With the Wind" billing when the film opens in Atlanta, and in New York: "David O. Selznick's production of Margaret Mitchell's story of the old South, 'Gone With the Wind,' in Technicolor. Starring Clark Gable as Rhett Butler, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland, and presenting Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara. A Selznick International Picture. Directed by Victor Fleming. Screen play by Sidney Howard. A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Release. Music by Max Steiner." Subsidiary cast and credits require three oversize typed pages.

Levitzki for Gieseking

For the next Morning Musicale, on Jan. 17 at the Hotel Statler, Mischa Levitzki, instead of Walter Gieseking, will be the artist. Mr. Gieseking has been detained in Europe by changes in sailing schedules. He is expected in America on Jan. 28.

Play for Boston

"Two on an Island," Elmer Rice's play, will arrive in Boston on Jan. 15, according to the New York Times. This will be in the course of a preliminary tour which is to open in New Haven on Jan. 11. The play is expected to reach New York on Jan. 23.

On Dec. 25 "Tobacco Road" is to move from the Plymouth to the Majestic Theater.

Persian Exhibition at Vose's

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries there is the annual exhibition of Persian works of art presented by Dr. Ali Kuli Khan. In conjunction with the exhibition, lectures are given on Tuesdays and Thursdays each week at 3:30 by Dr. Khan. His wide knowledge of Persian traditions as embodied and expressed in works of art is enlightening; and his boundless enthusiasm for the subject is pleasant to encounter.

The exhibition consists of textiles, rugs, embroideries, tapestries; decorated metals, lacquers, glass, book-covers and mosaic work. Dr. Khan shows work of antique and modern craftsmanship, and among his most interesting exhibits are the objects made in Iran today by artists and craftsmen who try to maintain the Persian traditions of design and handiwork. Two outstanding names are those of Imami and Behzad (named for the Persian master of illumination). Imami has made bracelets and boxes of a minute handiwork and elegance of execution probably unmatched anywhere in the contemporary world. Behzad's talents are lavished on miniatures.

There are some handsome textile pieces which include a mille fleurs shawl woven in the seventeenth century. Marvelous to behold is the extraordinary subtlety achieved through primitive equipment. The surfaces are compact with designs which are harmoniously dispensed over the surface. The colors are modulated sensitively. The motives based on natural forms are all informed with symbolic significance. The tree-of-life appears in various aspects, and there are symbolic cypresses, rose buds, and "crown plants." We discern these motives again and again in the surface patterns.

Less sumptuous but handsome nevertheless are some kalemkars (the word which has been assimilated into English originates in two Persian words, meaning pen-work). Kalemkars were brought to America by Colonial importers and early American needlework was greatly influenced by the flowery designs. Dr. Khan shows some very early textiles painted with floral patterns. The colors are well preserved, having the softness and charm of the old vegetable dyes.

Among the rugs is a beautiful specimen, the ground of which is made in a rare eggplant color. Another bears a border designed with verses in kufic. There is a very interesting Turkish bridal prayer rug designed with two panels in symbolic significance. The tree—the other for the groom. There are rugs bearing geometric patterns. They are beautiful for texture, for color, for design. In large scale manufacture today quantities of reproductions have been made with no understanding of or regard for the symbolism which was so thoughtfully interwoven in these Near Eastern specimens. The curious spectator will enjoy comparing these old pieces with the new adaptations in order to discover those qualities which distinguish works of art.

Sai Shoki, Korean Dancer

Sai Shoki, Korean dancer, who will appear for one performance (Thursday evening, Dec. 28) in Frances Hawkins' popular-priced Dance Festival at the St. James Theater, New York, will present a program based on the authentic dances of her people.

The material for these dances she has gathered in her native land, traveling from village to village to study and collect them. They range from the peasant dance to centuries-old ceremonials, from rituals in fantastic masks to war dances.

Sai Shoki was born in Seoul, the capital of ancient Korea. At the age of 14 she went to Tokyo to study with the great Japanese dancer, Ishii Baku, and after four years became the leading member of his company.

In spite of her success, she felt the need of restoring the dances of her own country, dances with 20 centuries of tradition behind them, before they became lost in the complexities of civilization, so she returned to Korea to engage in the research which led to her present program.

Her first presentation of this program, in Tokyo in 1934, was followed by over 600 performances in the leading cities of the Far East. In 1938 she made her first European tour. Her second, begun in September, 1939, was interrupted by war. Her New York debut was made last season.

Joan Bennett
To be heard Wednesday night in the "Star Theater" radio presentation of "The Patsy."

French Music on Air Tonight

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

French musical atmosphere will be carried over both Columbia and Mutual networks—WEEI and WAAB, respectively, in Boston at 10 o'clock tonight. Columbia offers Marcelle Denya, French opera star singing at Mt. Holyoke College, and Mutual gives listeners another program by Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal.

Mme. Denya, who has sung with the Paris Opera and Opera Comique and at the Salzburg Mozart Festival, is giving a series of concerts in about 50 American colleges in an effort to increase interest in French music. This program includes numbers by Lully, Rameau, Franck, Duparc, Massenet, Debussy, and Ravel.

Jean-Marie Beaudet conducts the Montreal orchestra in a program including Schumann's Symphony No. 4 in D Minor, Debussy's "Fetes" and "Nuages" and Albeniz' "Fete Day in Seville" and "Triana."

Walter B. Pitkin, Professor of Journalism at Columbia University, and American Managing Editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica, joins John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams and Oscar Levant in "Information Please." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Wednesday

The "Star Theater" presents Joan Bennett and John Beal in "The Patsy" by Barry Conners, CBS-WEEI, 9. The Radio Guild presentation is "His Brother's Keeper," an original play by Ben Lee. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

"Echoes of History," a new series sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, begins with a dramatization of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The series, to be heard on alternate Wednesdays, is to present a number of famous orations given in the atmosphere of their original scenes. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:15.

In "Music for Young Listeners," Miss Mary Van Doren, Director of Music at the Toledo, Ohio, Museum of Arts, continues her introduction to the enjoyment of Bach. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Music lovers who enjoy opera may tune in the third and fourth acts of Verdi's "Otello" as presented by the Chicago Civic Opera, with Lawrence Tibbett and Giovanni Martinelli. NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

First of half a dozen talks on modern advertising, is given by Philip J. McAteer, Vice-President of the Advertising Federation of America. Yankee-WNAC, 6:15.

Alaska is the subject of the morning "American School of the Air" program. CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Thursday

The word premiere of Ferde Grofe's "New American March" takes place in the "Good News of 1940" broadcast. Roland Young, Edward Arnold, and Fannie Brice join in the program. NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

"Yankee Doodle and the British King," this week's "Ideas That Came True" presentation, includes a dramatization of stirring events in Massachusetts which led to the firing of the "shot heard round the world." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

De Paola

Dr. Thompson Stone
He will conduct the Handel and Haydn Society presentation of "The Messiah" in Symphony Hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 17.

News of Stage

New York

"Kindred," by Paul Vincent Carroll, will open at Maxine Elliott's Theater on Tuesday night, Dec. 26, the joint production of Edward Choate and Arthur Shields. The new play by the author of "Shadow and Substance" and "The White Steed" is now in rehearsal under the direction of Robert Edmond Jones, who has also designed the settings. Its premiere will be held at the McCarter Theater, Princeton, on Saturday evening, Dec. 23.

♦ ♦ ♦

Holiday for Cast

The cast of Philip Barry's "The Philadelphia Story," at the Shubert Theater, will be given a vacation of a week, beginning Monday, Dec. 18. Performances will resume on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26.

♦ ♦ ♦

For "Two on an Island"

Betty Field, Luther Adler, and Frank Kelly (a newcomer to Broadway) will have the major roles in "Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice, which the Playwrights' Company will put into research on Thursday under the author's direction. Others engaged for important roles are Martha Hodge, Earl MacDonald, Whitner Bissell, Howard da Silva, Fred Herrick, Clara Langsner, Mary Michael, Ann Thomas, and Adele Longmire. Miss Longmire was the original Ann Ruthledge of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," in which Mr. da Silva also appeared. "Two on an Island" will open on Broadway, Jan. 23, at a theater still to be announced, after a brief tour.

♦ ♦ ♦

Plays and Players

The property typewriter in "Too Many Lawyers," at the Adelphi, is being used between shows by Robert Griffith, stage manager, and Walter Wagner, his assistant, to re-write a play by Alfred Eicher called, "Gentle Giant" . . . Vincent Donehue, John Gage, and Robert Ross, whose most recent Broadway chore was directing Leonard Sillman's revival of "They Knew What They Wanted," have been added to the cast of "Christmas Eve," the Gustav Eckstein play which Guthrie McClintic will introduce at Henry Miller's Theater on Wednesday night, Dec. 27 . . Sad to report, there seems no likelihood that either the D'Oyly Carte Company or Beatrice Lillie will visit these shores this year . . . According to latest intelligences, John Barrymore and "My Dear Children" will be in town either at the end of January or the beginning of February.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Dream" Closes

"Swingin' the Dream," the elaborate jitterbug version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," closed Saturday night at the Center Theater. General complaint voiced in the notices which greeted the show was of too much Shakespeare and too little jive. Hence, the script was cut and the talents of the Benny Goodman sextet, Louis Armstrong, and the jitterbug dancers were brought more prominently into play. But it apparently was too late to save the show, a costly production.

♦ ♦ ♦

Christmas Program

Gilbert Josephson announces a special Christmas program of marionettes and movies at the Waldorf Theater, Fiftieth Street near Sixth Avenue, from Dec. 26 through Dec. 30. A feature of the program will be a marionette version of "Pinocchio," using the text and music prepared for the WPA "Pinocchio" of last season. There will also be a Disney color cartoon and a cartoon called, "Puss in Boots." The three daily shows are scheduled to begin at 10:30, 1:15, and 3 o'clock.

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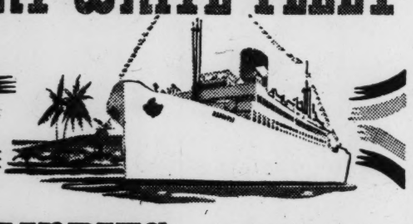

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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Showing Students the Worth of Continuous Learning

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Continuation School—Doorway To Life-Long Learning

Boys and Girls Who Early Must Go to Work Are Here Given Schooling That Seems Important to Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any considerable community has the special problem of dealing with school-age youths who, by reason of circumstances, must work instead of study. In growing measure, especially in the United States, the law is requiring at least a minimum of schooling. But this requirement is not enough; it has to be supplemented by some practical provision for the needs of such a group as this. Better than having truant officers on every corner and boys and girls resorting to the expedient of playing hooky is such a system of education as makes continuous learning not only possible but attractive.

In California, for instance, any minor must attend school until he reaches his eighteenth year unless he completes a high school course before that time. To deal with a large number of young people who must fulfill this requirement and yet hold jobs, California provides that their employers shall give them four free hours each week, with pay, to attend continuation schools.

Los Angeles is an encouraging example of adequate provision for the needs of this group. Its Metropolitan High School, attended by around five thousand pupils during the school year, is designed not only to meet the law's demand on working youths but to inspire them with the fact that education is truly related to the business of living. Its success, which from temporary quarters has won for it a superbly equipped six-story building, rests on two fundamentals.

To Improve Background

First is the fact that the Metropolitan's principal, A. E. Bullock, is commissioned by the Los Angeles Board of Education to select his teachers for their ability as leaders of youth, every bit as much as for their skill in academics. In consequence, he has assembled a staff of men and women whose enthusiasm for their work is sincere and earnest beyond measure. Not only do they teach their subjects with an aim to help their students earn a livelihood, but they also seek to understand and improve the background of their pupils. By visiting their homes and studying their family problems, the teachers help to supply for the youths in their charge the all-too-often missing ingredient of mature interest in their problems. For many are the young people in such a group who have experienced little or no parental co-operation in their home life.

Second, therefore, is the closely related fundamental that every pupil in Metropolitan's large student body is an individual. Students are not looked upon impersonally but as vital members of the community, as young people who need to be known and encouraged, each one for himself. In so large a school, to carry out this attitude is no small task, but enthusiasm and love are equal to it. Two vice-principals, constantly available as counselors, work ceaselessly with the teachers to be sure that every pupil, especially the shy or socially backward, is encouraged to contribute something to the school's success. Special emphasis is put upon appreciation and praise as means of creating an atmosphere for originality and determination to expand in.

Encouragement And Praise

No school's budget could ever be so small that tools like encouragement and praise could not be used. What regulations cannot accomplish, human kindness can. For proof, take the case of a girl from a prosperous home who found high school so unsuited to her needs that she would not go. Enrolled at Metropolitan, a talent for journalism was soon awakened, which made her not only an outstanding editor of the school's paper but also an enthusiastic and regular attendant. Unlike her, so far as home background is concerned, is another case—that of a boy whose reluctance to stay away from his work in order to finish his studies was soon conquered by the new view of education he was given. He even overcame a strong aversion for art work in order to complete the graduation requirement of a course in art appreciation. Challenged by the demand that he achieve something himself in the way of artistic effort, he finally hit upon his family's traditional love of the sea as a theme for a book of photographed seascapes which he developed himself. His fine work startled himself no less than it pleased the school.

Such Fruitage

Fruitage like the foregoing gives joy to any educator. It means that continuation school can be made, not merely opportunities for continuing academics through a specified year, but doorways to continuous, life-long learning. What greater compensation has any teacher, or any community, than to contribute to this result?

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

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See Also
Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

Scripts Available For 'Americans at Work'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Teachers in various courses may be glad to know that published scripts are now available of "Americans at Work," the CBS educational program about American people and what they do for a living. Each script, in booklet form, costs 10 cents, or you can buy any 12 for $1.00. A different occupation is presented in each leaflet, that of the secretary, librarian, printer, diamond cutter, insurance agent, or newsreel cameraman, to mention only a few of the workers who have been presented since the broadcasts started in the spring of 1938. The booklets are edited, published, and distributed by the Radio Committee of the National Guidance Association, 425 West 123rd Street, New York City.

In English classes, dramatics classes, or classes in radio writing, these scripts might very well be used for dramatic reading, and for training in the techniques of radio acting and script writing. They should also serve vocational counselors well, and they could even be used in training employees, for the occupational information they include is authentic and recent, based as it is on research directed by the National Vocational Guidance Association. To those adults seeking to improve themselves on the job through reading, these little leaflets may suggest ways of doing so.

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Three of the activities represented in the work of the Metropolitan High School, Los Angeles. Above—These boys are in the Social Arts class, where they may learn etiquette, helpfulness in family life, and the gentle art of making toast without burning it. Lower left—Students in the Commercial Department learn to use such machines as typewriters, adding machines, and comptometers. Lower right—In the Bride's Apartment, in which girls learn how to run the model house in model ways, this girl is mending a man's shirt.

'Art Has Always Stood for Peace'

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This meeting is largely on hobbies—a subject that seems never to fail us. Hobbies are grand "introducers" between members, often forming a common interest, or at least an opening for conversation. And we Round Tablers are "all for them," because of the way they open up fresh viewpoints and fill our leisure with worth while activities and explorations.—Chairman.

★ ★ ★

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Like many another Round Tabler, I feel moved to give expression to the joy, genuine satisfaction, and widened horizons that I have experienced, as a result of the activities made possible by this splendid channel of good will.

In speaking of hobbies or avocations I should like to say how one outside interest of mine has served the purpose of both cultural and Christian benefit. Though I am not a professional artist, I am a member of the Chicago Art Institute, an organization which keeps its membership in constant touch with the most progressive movements in the field of the fine arts, and their relation to human experience. Art, in the broadest sense of the word has always stood for peace; when it does anything else, it is a desecration to art.

In these days of intolerance and persecution in some quarters of the earth, how quieting to the human spirit it is, to remember the experience and trials of that great genius Rembrandt. Misunderstood and cast out by his own people, by those who should have cherished him, he found sympathy in the ghetto, among kind and generous Hebrew folk who extended the hand of tolerance, and mercy, many of them eventually becoming the subjects of his palette, which has enriched the world beyond the computation of material riches.

What rare beauty have our Chinese and Japanese brethren contributed in priceless prints, jewel-like fabrics and immaculate porcelains. Such great names as Durer, Holbein, Bach, Schumann, Wagner. To what extent is the world their debtors, also.

Each nation has something to contribute to the well being and joy of the other. In this small world of ours, it is sad that condemnation and ignorance should act as a barrier between individuals or nations; that is why I can never praise The Christian Science Monitor enough for the tolerant, international spirit it fosters wherever in the world it goes. A word also could be said for the highly commendable activities of the "Pan-American Union," which is helping to bring the nations of this hemisphere, including my own Mexico, into closer co-operation, peace and understanding.

I am thankful for the many fine friendships I have made through the Round Table, and I extend my sincere best wishes for continued and increasing success to its members, its Chairman, and all those connected with this splendid newspaper. (Miss) C. R. A.

★ ★ ★

Jugs of All Sizes and Shapes

New York

Dear Chairman:

It hasn't been so long since I wrote to the Round Table asking for "pen pals." The response was gratifying, and I wish to add my thanks to The Monitor for having such a splendid meeting place for young people.

In the short time I have been reading the Round Table letters I haven't seen any from collectors. Almost everyone collects something and I think it would be interesting to hear about these various collections and how they started. I collect miniature pitchers. It all started about three years ago with my first visit to an antique shop. A small brown earthenware pitcher took my eye and I bought it. It added such a decorative note to my room that I thought it would be nice to collect a few more. Once it became known that I was collecting pitchers they began pouring in from friends and relatives. Now I have over 60 in all colors, shapes, and sizes, the smallest being less than ½-inch high and the tallest about 6 inches. Some are antiques, but most of them won't be antiques for another 50 years or so.

Some are in the shape of little men and women, replicas of the famous Toby jugs, one is a reindeer's head complete with antlers (the liquid pours out of his mouth), some are glass, some china, and some pottery, and one is a copy of a water pitcher only one inch high in gleaming copper. Hanging shelves were purchased and arranged carefully on the walls. Every few weeks I change the arrangement of pitchers and bring out different ones so it never becomes monotonous. And everyone on being ushered into my room notices my pitchers the first thing and exclaims with pleasure over them. So many people have been interested in them that I thought perhaps others would be too.

(Miss) D. S.

★ ★ ★

Scrapbooks and Photography

New York

Paging All Round Tablers:

May I come in and join the ever enlarging circle which is rapidly bringing the world closer together?

Isn't it wonderful to have such a thrilling thing as the Round Table to just scoop you up out of the cares of the day and transport you miles away.

That is what it does to me at least, and I imagine that it must do that to others too. The wonderful letters which appear have done what no words can express for me after coming home from work at night. When we read letters from all over it makes the world a small place and each one has his part to play.

When I was younger I used to write to several pen-pals from the Mail Bag. Gradually I lost track of them and now I have come to the next step. I would like to make some new friends.

I have so many varied interests that I could enjoy most anyone's pleasures. I am interested in scrapbooks—in fact have made a number of them from The Christian Science Monitor and I love to read. I love nature, and animals. In fact there are so few things I am not particularly interested in that it is hard to mention anything.

I am employed in a large company in Rochester and am interested to quite a degree in photography because of my work.

I also want to thank the many people who want to start a "Poetry Club" because I have a favorite love of poetry. I have never written any but would love to hear from you who write it or just read and enjoy it.

(Miss) E. D.

★ ★ ★

Did you see our footnote last week? To the effect that we are scraping the bottom of our mailbox for letters? How about bestowing upon the Round Table a well written, interesting, and not-too-long piece by way of a Christmas present! Anyway . . .

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

Off-Campus Classes for Teachers

Durham, N. H.

Not every classroom of the University of New Hampshire this year is confined to its campus halls, for under a newly inaugurated system of extra-mural courses, faculty members meet in adult education groups in points throughout the State.

At present, the program of extra-murals, which is a part of the work conducted by the General Extension service, includes only Manchester and its vicinity, but future plans will see the courses extended to other sections if the demand is adequate.

Each Tuesday afternoon from 4:15 to 6:15, a group of adults meet in the Memorial Library in Manchester for forum-lectures in contemporary history and American literature. Heading discussions in the background and events leading to the present international picture is Dr. Gibson R. Johnson, an assistant professor in the department of history. Enrolled in the class are some 20 high school teachers and principals from Manchester, Nashua and nearby towns, and even as far away as Rochester.

The American literature course, under the professorship of Harold H. Scudder, English department head, has 35 teachers studying the background and works of American writers.

The courses, given each week of the regular school year, are offered for degree work, each subject carrying two hours of academic credits.

Four-Year Course in Radio

New York University has announced the establishment of a new four-year course in radio at its Washington Square College. This is said to be the first college course in the world leading to a degree.

It is to be a regular four-year curriculum in liberal arts with a rather heavy vocational major, radio courses totaling one fourth of the credits for the Bachelor of Arts degree. The courses, which will begin in the freshman year and continue throughout, will include writing for radio and the planning and production of radio programs. — From Education by Radio.

Co-operation on the Campus!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Busy collegians at the University of Minnesota who are intent on studying for that chemistry final won't have to worry over what to get their best girl for Christmas, or fret about picking out a gift for mother and little brother.

That's all done for them by a group of altruistically-minded girls from Theta Sigma Phi, the honorary journalistic sorority at the university.

It's no fairy story, either. The girls really help you decide on just what "the girl friend" would like, suggest appropriate gifts for father, and even go down town and do your shopping for you if you want them to.

Plenty of Customers

The students are taking advantage of this service, too. With first quarter exams extending until Dec. 21, they are quick to jump at any chance that will relieve the worry of choosing Christmas gifts.

The first three days the "gift service" was open, 50 students came in to have their Christmas problems solved. It was still early, too—still "20 shopping days until Christmas."

It's mostly boys that come to the desk in the Minnesota Union building for advice, and they all want to know what to get for the feminine names on their list!

They listen eagerly as the girl at the desk suggests pieces of smart costume jewelry, explains the mystery of perfume and cologne, and points out in catalogs gleaned from the downtown department stores, all the new variations of the old standbys—purses and compacts and hose.

Knows the Prices, Too

The girl has a price list right at her elbow, too. In a minute, she can tell a boy the prices he will have to pay for his gifts—prices that the average male student would require hours to find out.

Some rather funny incidents happen, too. One boy marched up to the desk, laid down a list of names and some money, and said, "Here, you buy my presents. I'm too busy."

The girls in charge of the gift service insist that there is no mercenary motive behind helpfulness Everything they do is free.

"This experiment is just an added service that the Minnesota Daily (the university newspaper) gives its subscribers," one of them explained. And perhaps it is.

The University of Minnesota is noted for trying unusual experiments. A very effective "date bureau" was inaugurated on the campus a few seasons back, and still continues to furnish lonesome men with a partner for the all-university parties.

Earlier this year a bureau was instituted for providing cars on party nights for the student without one of his own. For three dollars, he can rent a car (through the bureau) from a student who isn't using his that particular night. The renter can drive up to 25 miles, the owner of the car receives some extra money, and both are satisfied.

Practical Training For Future Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wenatchee, Wash.

Training is combined with actual practice for profit among North Central Washington high school youths, who, with some 5,000 students in more than 100 schools throughout this State, are taking farm and agricultural study courses under the federally supported Smith-Hughes departments of these various educational institutions.

Instituted in the Wenatchee high school last year with a class of 30 farm boys, the agricultural course has doubled its attendance in its second year. Classroom work is supplemented with actual experience, and from one year of such operations one high school senior cleared enough money to finance his own way through the freshman year at college. The particular work of this young farmer was pig-raising.

Other successful projects are being conducted with chickens and turkeys. The students provide housing facilities, feeding equipment, and ever undertake the construction of brooders for their young flocks. Actual marketing of their "classroom and home" products provides business training for these Future Farmers of America.

This popular movement among agriculturally interested students has developed in this State from the present attendance of about 2,000 boys 10 years ago to 5,000.

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The Carol as True Folk Music

It Has Ever Known Cottage, Inn Yard, and Church Steps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I pray you, Sirs, both more and less,
Sing these carols in Christemas.

So go the lines written by John Awdlay, chaplain of Haughmond Abbey in Shropshire about 1426. And when we sing familiar carols in the days that are just around the corner, we might like to think that at least some of the tunes go back as far as this and further.

To me the most attractive thing about the Carol is its evidence of democracy. Along with the Towneley and Coventry Plays of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it gives proof that active religious expression has spread to simple people. Carols are true folk music, and when studied with this in mind enable one to step right among the people of the towns and markets and humble country dwellings of an earlier day.

Most Ancient Lost In Oblivion

With the exception of a very ancient wassail song, known to be sung in the 1200's by medieval minstrels in baronial halls, our oldest carols both of Christmas and Easter are fairly young in Christian history. And due to Puritanism they have had a good many ups and downs. The fact that some of the old ones like Greensleeves (a tune we use for "What Child Is This?") have in varied forms survived, only shows how sturdy are the folk expressions of peoples.

The word "carol," as you know, comes from a root showing its original connection with a round or with dancing. The tunes in fact are frequently secular and "dancey"; and, unlike the hymn, the tune is more important than the words.

Democratic Spirit Emerged

Up to about the fourteenth century, religious expression was almost exclusively associated with the church. The people followed the initiative of church dignitaries and monks. The services were in Latin, and any religious expression was also in Latin, therefore not in the hands of the people.

But in the fourteenth century a marked democratic spirit emerged, and it found one of its religious expressions in the form of hymns in the vernacular. In Chaucer's time the carol was probably a gradually defining form. (Do you recall the Clerk of Oxenford?) Its story-words in their simplicity and naivety, developed along with the ballad.

"The carol was in fact a sign, like the mystery play, of the emancipation of the people from the old puritanism which had for so many centuries suppressed the dance and the drama, denounced communal singing, and warred against the tendency of the people to disport themselves in church and on the festivals," is stated in the excellent preface to "The Oxford Book of Carols," by Percy Dearmer, R. Vaughan Williams, and Martin Shaw.

On Christmas Eve

The carols we sing today, then, go back at most only to about the fifteenth century, although there are one or two outstanding exceptions. Carols flourished throughout the sixteenth century. Then came another period of puritanism—in fact in 1647 the Puritan Parliament abolished Christmas! After the Restoration, carols were again written and sung, but many of the old ones had been lost to cultivated people and many of the new ones were of slight religious value. However, we have the eighteenth century to thank for two favorites of our Christmas Eve carol singing: Nahum Tate's "While shepherds watched," and Charles Wesley's "Hark! the herald angels sing." While the "First Noël" is a seventeenth century carol that survived the wilderness years.

Folk literature is however persistent. Many of the carols were kept alive only by the common people. In varied versions and fragments they were passed from mouth to mouth, or recorded in "Broadsheets," wholly as folk material. But by the nineteenth century more educated people awakened to an interest in these folk carols; collections were made by an increasing number of scholars; until now in our time carols old and new, carols of many lands, carols deeply religious and carols more secular are widely sung.

Pure And Truthful

"It is a thrilling history, full of significance," goes the preface of The Oxford Book of Carols. "Something transparently pure and truthful, clean and merry as the sunshine, has been recovered from under the crust of artificiality which had hidden it. The English-speaking peoples are now getting back what once belonged to them, both in poetry and in music, through the researches of a few scholars and through the conservatism of old village folk and the work of a few musicians who could recognize beauty when they saw it. The carol is established again. . . .

"Perhaps nothing is just now of such importance as to increase the element of joy in religion . . .:" the preface concludes, "if carol books were in continual use, that most Christian and most forgotten element would be vastly increased, in some of its loveliest forms, all through the year."

Millicent Taylor

Browsing Among The Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Shakespeare," by Mark Van Doren (Henry Holt & Co., New York, $3). Mr. Van Doren, a poet in his own right, knows and loves his Shakespeare. This book is a collection of critical essays, one for each play and one for the poems. Good college material, or suitable for the home student.

★ ★ ★

"Old Tunes for New Harpists," by Mildred Dilling (Oliver Ditson Co., Theodore Presser, Philadelphia, distributors, $1.25). A collection of folk tunes from many countries and people, progressively arranged, together with an introduction to harp technic, by one of the world's greatest harpists. Although the introduction deals with playing the concert harp, it is easily adapted to the playing of the little Irish type of harp such as those invented by Melville Clark and manufactured by his company in Syracuse, New York. We are told that with the help of Mildred Dilling's book one can teach oneself on this little harp. Another collection of easy harp arrangements, also by Miss Dilling, is "Thirty Little Classics," obtainable through the same publisher and distributor, and also at $1.25.

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Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Pod Auger Farm —A Restoration

By Thedia Cox Kenyon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sanbornville, N. H.

Two years ago we bought a huge and definitely abandoned farmhouse deep in the foothills of the White Mountains and 167 years old. The way it all came about was this: During most of our married life we have roamed the face of the earth. There was a little house in San Francisco which was nominally home but it saw us so rarely that it was little more than a base. The urge for a real home—some place in which we could put out roots, to which we could belong—grew and grew within us. It must be an old place, we knew, and typically American. It must also be large, for we have collected an astonishing number of friends, possessions and ideas in the course of our peripatetic existence.

After three years of pursuing will-o'-the-wisps, we went to look at "just one more." Leaving the highway we swooped up along a rutted woodland road, jouncing around curve after curve. Then, quite without warning, "our house" appeared before us. Almost innocent of paint, with pipe-stem chimneys teetering above a patchwork roof, it stared at us through blank eyes. An overgrown orchard ran up to meet the wooded mountaintop. Below the rolling meadow meandered a little river. Amid the trees on the ridge beyond rose the slim white finger of a church steeple. Like a gigantic backdrop loomed the blue mountains.

The End of Our Search

Trembling, we alighted and climbed through one of the gaping windows. Not a doubt assailed us, both sure that we should be able to buy the place and that it was the end of our search. From room to room we went, taking stock. Mantels of austere beauty surmounted five fireplaces. There were two brick ovens. Thumb latches had been worn thin by many hands. Floorboards were wide and charmingly random. Wainscoting boards were more than two feet wide. Beams and split-lath showed through horsehair plaster. Gravity spring water flowed into the kitchen through wooden pipes.

Outside once more, and seated on a stone wall, we began to plan. There was acreage of roof to replace and chimneys must be rebuilt; both would require skilled workmen. The rest we would do ourselves so far as possible.

The first project was a new entrance. When a makeshift porch fell before an eager wrecking bar the unadorned beauty of the old six-panel door stood revealed.

It was surprisingly good fortune to discover in the neighborhood a carpenter who was sparing of words, skillful with tools, and possessed of infinite patience. He fashioned the doorway before our eyes, utilizing old wood wherever possible, the better to blend new with what had stood so long. From him we learned many things. He pointed out the old lapped sheathing beneath the clapboards on the oldest part of the house. Together we uncovered wide siding, edges joined by thin strips of wood called splines, driven into lengthwise grooves, which marked the 1806 addition. Together we found hand-made nails and broken H hinges within the walls, and over the door a hand-forged horseshoe.

Owners Direct and Labor

Our operations extended to the design of new chimneys, enlargement of the hall, and building of bathrooms, closets, and a modern kitchen. To me fell the task of setting 415 panes of glass, of varying thickness and antiquity, into old window sash. My husband was construction boss, but he also labored tirelessly as plumber and electrician's assistant. We put on clapboards, scraped and painted and papered; laid linoleum and refinished furniture found in the attics, building in our own possessions so that they seem to have grown there.

Now reconditioning of the orchards and landscaping are beginning. Neither of us ever really had a garden, save one in Japan which was presided over by a master magician. With the aid of garden publications, friends and application, we hope to come out all right.

Though still having a long way to go, we are seeing emerge, within twelve short months of work, the home which was always hoped for. We are very happy over it, partly because it is becoming beautiful; partly because it represents so much of our own effort and thought; partly because the house seems grateful to us for saving it from the disintegration to which it had been condemned and which it had resisted so valiantly.

A cozy one-story farmhouse with a twice-as-big barn, is the dream retreat (or the realization) of many seekers for country homes, but the couple who bought this many-roomed relic were looking for just such generous quarters.

Its sad first appearance was improved with vigor and well-planned purpose, experienced workmen assisting the husband and wife, the latter sometimes a spectator.

Window-glass, blinds, paint and shingles transformed the exterior; grass and shrubs gave a setting of health and contentment; order, comfort, and hospitality established within—these completed the essentials for a country home in the foothills of the White Mountains.

Good Colors For A Dining Room

Printed linen in pink, brown, dark jade-green and royal blue, serve to tie together the colors of a modern dining room. The bleached finish of the woodwork outlines the dusty-pink walls. The table and Welsh cupboard are similar in tone to the woodwork. Deep jade green chairs and a dark brown rug complete the color scheme.

Holiday Airs for Bedrooms

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

As soon as holly wreaths and mistletoe sprigs appear in the markets, a new mood leaps up, like a Jack-in-the-Box, in the hearts of homemakers—a desire for fresher, gayer rooms as backdrops for holiday fun. There is no time for basic alterations, but refreshing effects can quickly be secured by means of new window treatments, new slip covers, new dressing-table skirts — and new bedspreads.

The present article is concerned with the spreads. Because of the dominant positions beds occupy in sleeping apartments and the considerable area they offer to color and design, spreads are successful in vivifying an environment.

However attractive may be the appearance of a coverlet, its purchase is ill-advised unless the materials and tailoring put it on good terms with the washtubs. On good terms, but by no means on terms of surrender involving giving-up of color, shape and texture in the suds. No; spreads testifying to the introduction of this fruit in the great days of clippers. For association with Victorian and French furnishings bow-knots, flowers and other "pretty" themes, predominate; whereas to assemble with contemporary styles, designs are formalized, strikingly spaced and sometimes geometrical.

Although there is a certain interest in selecting themes which express periods, this is not a matter to be rigidly observed. A pleasant pattern, and colors that harmonize with those already in the room are the really important factors. Available are tones of gold and all the yellows; of peach, apricot and salmon; of dusty shades of blue and rose, off-shades of red and green and gradations in grey and white.

Such colors are blended into effects for which it is hard to name a dominant hue. Even when hues more sharply differ, as in the case of the design wherein each flower is embroidered in a distinct color, the eye itself accomplishes a mixing process so that the total impression is composite.

must emerge with their colors unsubdued, their lines straight and trim, their texture unchanged. The writer has seen recently a collection of attractive coverlets, executed in needletuft, needlepunch and embroidery, on a new and crush-resistant material called colonie cloth. All these spreads are said to be pre-shrunk to within 1 per cent, by official standards. They carry, also, the color-tested seal of the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau.

The designs fall into groups called Heirloom, Floral, Colonial, mid-Victorian and Contemporary. In the Heirloom class is a spread which has been used in one of the bedrooms to be seen soon in the motion picture, "Gone With the Wind." It is adapted from the "Henry Clay Coverlet" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In the present version the statesman is represented in embroidery. Ten colors are employed, and the technique resembles tapestry in effect. Another quilt, this done in clipped punch-work which gives interesting variations in texture, has the appearance of crewel work.

A third, called Clipper Ship, uses the pineapple as its motif,

Lord & Taylor

A bedspread decorated with "dusty pink" bouquets may come with dressing table skirt and window draperies.

Macy's

Canary-yellow chenille makes the pattern for center and sides of this spread, which has also wide panels of roses in egg shell, with deep green leaves.

Macy's

Serviceable muslin is the material for this child's spread, decorated with amusing figures in red, blue, green, and yellow.

Articles On Antiques

Timely for the Christmas and New Year season is the article in Antiques magazine by Clara Shanafelt, on the greetings sent one's friends during these weeks, tracing the practice into the past, even to Roman times, and through the 1500's in European countries. It was during the 1860-90 years that the fashion of cards became freshly prevalent, with sentimental lithographs by prominent artists.

Noteworthy American furniture lately exhibited at Los Angeles Museum is the subject of comment by Gregor Norman-Wilcox, and reveals the presence of many fine specimens in the vicinity of this Pacific Coast city. Among other articles is one on the Glass of Peterboro, New York, by Mary E. Davison. This was one of the earliest glass works in central New York, and operated until about 1830.

Questions And Answers

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered, as at present, by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may sometimes give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Photographs are usually necessary to assist in identifying and dating things classed as antiques.

Daguerreotypes

Contrary to the opinion given recently in this column there is in some states a demand for these old portraits, indicated by the following note from Long Beach, Calif. It is fresh evidence of a condition of which this Editor has long been aware—that old-time things which are disregarded in some sections of the United States, may be prized in other regions.

It is also proof enough that no one can be capable of placing commercial values on antiques located in different distant states, even if he does happen to be informed about local values.

So please do not ask this column to appraise things, for it cannot.

Here i- the note referred to:

Long Beach, Calif.

In the Nov. 14 Questions and Answers, you mentioned daguerreotypes. A relative here sold (alas) to a dealer a number of box-framed daguerreotypes and ambrotypes for $1.50 and up, and was told he would gladly give the same rate for all she had, preferably with the original picture, but not necessarily. It seems that his clients like them for their Colonial Rooms. (Do they collect ancestors now?) V. S. M.

Clock by Ephriam Downs

Connecticut

I have a clock in the style known as "Terry," with scroll top and slender columns at the corners, but the label pasted inside reads "Made by Ephriam Downs, Bristol, Conn." Can you give any information about this makef?

R. N. F.

According to the data found in Wallace Nutting's "Clock Book," Downs began clockmaking at Waterbury, Conn., in 1811 and retired in 1842-'43. Starting with Lemuel Harrison, "he made at least two horseback trips to Cincinnati, Ohio, making clocks there for Lumas Watson, 1816-'21." He worked with Seth Thomas, Eli Terry and Silas Hoadley and was established in Bristol in 1825. It is reported that he was the only Bristol clockmaker who neither assigned nor failed during the "hard times" of 1837. C. G. B.

Sunny beaches await your coming

Enjoy a winter vacation where warm breezes ruffle a blue ocean. and white sands invite you to relaxation.

You will find many southern hotels, resorts, railroad and steamship lines advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Bloomingdale's

Deep ruffles to the floor, and the top decorated in roses and lattice tracery, this example comes in pastel color combinations and has a tailored look.

Lord & Taylor

Lively youngsters would be pleased with this gay bed cover, embroidered in five colors with Tyrolean boy and girl in native sporting dress.

Residence Architecture Of Southern California

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

During the last few years much has been heard of the architecture of California, the State which some 40 years ago contributed the "bungalow" to the country, to be adopted throughout its wide range of weather conditions. But this was little esteemed as a phase of style, however useful it proved to builders of modest homes.

Since then much that has happened among the architects of this Pacific Coast State has been heartily acclaimed by their fellows elsewhere. These designers will welcome the book, Residential Architecture in Southern California, published by the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Los Angeles, and selling at $3.

More than 200 photographs picture over 90 houses representative of the last 20 years in design, and showing the progressive changes in taste during two decades, a stretch which is as the twinkling of an eye in the long development of a style. Yet, much sectional originality and talent has appeared in these years. Revealed in this admirably printed book, the record takes high rank among achievements in recent American domestic design.

Few as the years of the present century have been, editors Paul Robinson Hunter and Walter L. Reichardt found it desirable to classify their 90 homes under four heads — Mediterranean Influence; California Heritage; Colonial Precedents; Contemporary Developments. The first seems at once to be a natural phase, springing from the similarities in climate and scenery. Then, there were the Spanish Mission and Mexican structures built between 1769 and 1823, standing as types of historic structures that were both climatically harmonious and historically natural. So the prevalence of the Mediterranean architecture was soundly based and with it the common inclination for Spanish and Italian furnishings called for by the dwellings. This stage of taste was much stimulated by the buildings of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, where the Spanish Colonial style dominated under the direction of Chief Architect Bertram Goodhue.

The California Heritage

A turning away from these southern European precedents came in the early 1920's we are told here in the introduction to the section on The California Heritage. The casual reader in distant states may overlook some incidents of California history during the 1700's, and think that little of note happened between the prosperity of the Missions era and discovery of gold in 1849.

It should be remembered that Monterey was the capital of the Mexican province of California and that its fortress, the Presidio, was erected while the American colonies were engaged in the war that brought them independence. For 70 years or more this capital was the chief—and rich—seaport of this coast. There, fine homes resembling those of the Colonial southern states spoke of the taste and wealth of merchants, many of whom had come from the eastern states.

With the acquisition of the province by the United States and the discovery of gold in 1848-49, San Francisco became capital and principal port, but the homes that new riches called for there had to be in latest fashion, with all the elaboration and jig-saw ornament that composed early Victorian villas and mansions.

Designers Turn to Old Monterey

It was not until the 1920's that architects of this coast turned to the neglected dignity of the first capital, and a century earlier, for inspiration. Then the "Monterey" adobe type was developed, with flattened gable- or hip-roof, projected to shelter a second story balcony extending along one or more sides of the house. The original form "was essentially a thick-walled adobe-brick structure, with considerable woodwork of Colonial design, which was either brought around the Horn by ship or was made locally by carpenters trained in the New England traditions," write the editors. Three of these original examples are shown and 15 of recent date that were derived from them.

"American Colonial Precedents" is a third division of this book, and notices the impetus which attention to New England Colonial detail in the Monterey types, brought to the study of Colonial architecture itself. A representative group of homes shows how this worked out, through assimilation of characteristics rather than by outright adoption.

Latest Developments

Under the heading of Contemporary Developments over 40 houses are pictured and described. It is worthy of remark that only two or three of these "Modern" houses show flat roofs and perhaps as few have exteriors that aggressively present an assortment of huge blocks in bold gesture.

So far as this reviewer is aware, present-day architects of the Pacific coast lead in giving gabled roofs to homes that embody the basic assential of modern architecture called free planning. This approach involves arranging the desired number of rooms, of the most desirable sizes, in such a relation to one another that the comfort and pleasure of the particular family will be best served.

Then, walls and roof come in for attention, with the too-common result that the building appears inharmonious, if not definitely objectionable, among homes in a neighborhood made up of traditional type homes.

Avoiding such unwelcome extremes in their home exteriors, many California architects succeed in giving their clients the advantages of the most advanced ideas in planning along with a gracious traditional compromise—the familiar type of roof that has been associated with human shelter for many, many generations.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

by RUTH WEBB LEE

SANDWICH GLASS THE HISTORY OF THE BOSTON & SANDWICH GLASS COMPANY. Just off the press. First edition limited to 1000 copies. Profusely illustrated volume having 205 plates picturing all branches of Sandwich collectibles, particularly the blown and lacy glass. $10.00

OTHER BOOKS:

"EARLY AMERICAN PRESSED GLASS." Standard reference book in use by libraries. 14th printing. $10.00

"HANDBOOK OF EARLY AMERICAN PRESSED GLASS PATTERNS." A handy pocket volume containing all of the illustrations used in "Early American Pressed Glass." 212 pages. Heavy paper binding. $2.00. Cloth bound. $2.75. 7th printing.

"ANTIQUE FAKES AND REPRODUCTIONS." Exposé of small antiques, with illustrations showing differences between the old and the new. 3rd edition. $5.00.

RUTH WEBB LEE

21 Edgell Road

Framingham Centre, Mass.

Commerce and Finance

Drop in Foreign Moneys Viewed as Requiring Treaty Revisions

Business and Industry

Foreign Stock Deals Impeded In Amsterdam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—During the past few months that the war has been in progress the dealings in foreign securities on the Amsterdam Bourse have had to meet with many difficulties.

With regard to the securities of the belligerent countries, it was impossible to await a solution of the numerous problems concerning "Netherlands Ownership," "Enemy of Great Britain and France," the so-called British Black Lists, etc. For these reasons the Stock Exchange has preliminarily helped itself. No quotations have been issued in British and Canadian securities for almost two months.

Security Shipments Dubious

The dealings in British and Canadian securities are at present unofficial and each seller has to give a "declaration." This leads to a very unsatisfactory situation, owing to the fact that these declarations are divergent. The one declaration is based on "Netherlands ownership" and the other on "non-enemy's ownership." For these reasons a unification of the declarations is desirable.

The war brought also many alterations in the position of the securities of neutral countries. Dealings in these securities are, however, so far wholly normal, but the sending of coupons and securities to neutral countries is difficult.

If one is sending coupons or securities to the United States, and wants to insure these values against war risks (including capture by the British or French authorities), that is only possible if these values are not regarded as "enemy's ownership" of Great Britain or France.

Most underwriters take a liberal attitude at present with regard to this claim, if the values are shipped by a Netherlands vessel. It is an open question, whether British authorities will act as drastically as in the World War concerning the sending of United States and other securities by neutral vessels.

Procedure in 1914-18

During the World War Germany owned foreign securities amounting to billions of guilders and tried to sell these abroad for financing the war. For these reasons, it was profitable for Great Britain to prevent these sales. The present ownership of foreign securities by Germany is relatively small owing to the sales of last years, so that it is very doubtful whether the advantages to Great Britain through avoiding realization of this German ownership would counterbalance the protests and friction with the neutral countries.

If, however, the underwriters would claim for insurance against capture of shipments of values to the United States, a declaration of "non-enemy's ownership of Great Britain or France," a client of a Netherlands dealer, who bought in November a United States security on the Amsterdam Bourse in good faith, for instance, would on Dec. 1 become aware of the fact that since Sept. 3 a declaration of "non-enemy's ownership of Great Britain or France" was claimed. It would be very difficult to obtain such a declaration because of the fact that the dealer sold him "indefinite" securities.

This example shows the numerous troubles which can arise from the existing situation and nobody will underestimate the large complaints, especially technical ones, which are bounded with an extension of the institute of "declarations" also for the group of neutral securities. The existence of different "declarations" for securities of neutral countries would undoubtedly cause numerous difficulties on the Amsterdam Bourse.

A Difficult Task

It will certainly be a very difficult task for the Executive Board of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange to find a solution for this problem. If the Board should decide to enact also "declarations" for securities of neutral countries, it will be necessary to make a difference between bonds, the coupons of which must be sent twice a year, and Netherlands certificates for shares, which latter values have to meet with difficulties only when the original values must be sent abroad.

If the Board should decide to enact "declarations" for neutral securities it would be desirable to find a formula, which excludes "enemy's ownership" of Germany as well as of Great Britain and France. Against such a formula no practical complaints are to be feared. If, for instance, owing to this formula the sale of a United States security originating from British or French ownership will be impossible on the Amsterdam Bourse, it will always be possible for the owner to realize the security in the United States or Great Britain.

The above-mentioned factors illustrate clearly the numerous difficulties, which the dealings on the Amsterdam Bourse have to face.

Market Value of Listed Bonds Rises in November

NEW YORK (AP)—The market value of bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange showed a substantial gain in average price in November. The exchange announced there were 1,396 issues listed as of Nov. 30 with par value of $52,435,202.492 and a market value of $47,839,377,778. The average price was 91.24 per $100 bond.

On Oct. 31 there were 1,395 issues with par value of $52,452,462,417 and market value of $47,621,245,885. The average price was 90.79.

Money Circulation Makes High Record

By the Associated Press

Washington

Your share of America's coin and currency increased $1.03 last month to a record $56.87

The per capita figure, based on a total of $7,482,230,677 reported in circulation on Nov. 30, was declared a record because the only time it was exceeded, for a few days in the 1933 banking holiday, abnormal conditions made the figures meaningless.

Money in circulation has been rising steadily for many months, partly because of business conditions and partly because of Europeans hoarding American money. A year ago the circulation amounted to $51.96 per person.

WPA to Study Laws Impeding Commerce Between North, South

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Work Projects Administration will complete a study of statutes impeding the free flow of commerce between nine eastern and southern States by the time the States' Legislatures convene in January, officials said.

They said the analysis would include not only the laws but also the administrative orders issued under them. WPA Commissioner Harrington said such orders could twist an otherwise innocent statute into a serious trade barrier.

States covered by the report will be Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky and Louisiana.

The study is the first undertaking of the interdepartmental committee on trade barrier legislation recently created by Secretary Harry Hopkins.

A. H. Martin, Jr., who heads the study, said an analysis of State and municipal laws relating to building construction also was being planned.

He said there was the "widest possible diversity" in laws governing trade between the States.

"Many such regulations are purely arbitrary," he added. "A dairying State, for example, may impose a prohibitive tax on oleomargarine in order to protect its butter industry. In retaliation for this, the oleomargarine-producing State will then impose similar stringencies on the butter or other exportable products of the offending State. The result is a stalemate in which both parties lose."

Treasury Offers 1. P. C. Notes Or 2¼ P. C. Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has offered a choice between new Treasury bonds or notes to investors owning $1,378,064,200 of old Treasury notes coming due March 15.

Investors wanting new securities instead of cash were offered their choice of either 2¼ per cent 12- to 14-year bonds or 1 per cent, 4¾-year notes. The maturing securities bore 1⅝ per cent interest.

These exchanges will not affect the public debt, which is now at a record of $41,882,742,768, but Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the debt might be increased slightly by the issue of additional bonds of the new types to Government investment accounts which have some cash.

In addition to the bonds asked by holders of the maturing securities, the Secretary said he was reserving the right to sell up to $100,000,000 of new bonds to the Government trust funds. Some of the bonds sold to the trust funds merely will replace other Federal obligations, but some of them may constitute new obligations.

Steel Rate Shows Decline This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A decrease of 1.6 points in the rate of steel production in the United States this week was predicted by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

The rate was set at 91.2 per cent of capacity. This compared with last week's rate of 92.8 per cent. This is the second consecutive week of decline.

A month ago production was at 93.5 per cent and a year ago at 57.6 per cent of capacity.

U. S. Firm Gets British Order for Dry Batteries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Southern Battery Company, of Appomattox, Va., owned and operated by Frank C. Dresser, has received an order for between five and six million dry cells to be delivered as quickly as possible to a New York brokerage company, which will ship them direct to England.

An official of the Appomattox company said that difficulty in obtaining raw materials will handicap the plant in making quick deliveries. If materials can be obtained, the Appomattox company will work three eight-hour shifts, which will greatly aid the Appomattox unemployment situation.

Two carloads of cells will be delivered next week. They will be delivered to London, Manchester, and Scotland, it is said.

A company official said the English demand for batteries has shot up because of the "blackouts" caused by air raids. Public power is shut off during this period.

Leonard Ayres Optimistic On 1940 Prospects

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres is cheerful about 1940 business prospects.

Industrial production will be indexed around 110, against about 105 this year, he said today, and national income will attain some 71 billions against 1939's 69 billion.

The Cleveland economist, who calculates he has batted .850 in the 17 years he has made such annual predictions, said "the war and the coming political campaign make confident forecasting impossible."

Best Building in Decade

Nevertheless he predicted:

Building contracts probably larger than those of any previous recovery year, and the largest since 1930.

Merchandise imports lower than '39, exports probably higher.

Department store sales higher than '39 but lower than '37.

Railroad freight loadings probably exceeding 1939's but by less than 10 per cent.

Outputs of iron and steel probably not varying by more than 12 per cent from 1939's.

Automobile production likely within 10 per cent of this year's.

Commodity price inflation improbable.

New all-time high records likely for petroleum refining, electric power output, tobacco products, airplane production.

Wage payments within 4 per cent of 1937, when they reached peak levels since depression's bottom.

Ayres Forecast Record Good

"In 1940," Colonel Ayres declared, "we shall make rapid progress in our economic education. We shall choose a President not only over our politics, but also over our economics.

"Unless we receive large war orders we shall know the result of our second great experiment in pump-priming. By a year from now we shall probably know fairly well whether in the future the flow of new funds that is required to keep our economy from stagnating is to come in the years ahead from Government subsidies or from private investments."

Colonel Ayres, who has found that he has been right on 12 of an average of 14 predictions made each December, frankly admits he has bad years.

Most of them were early years of the big depression. In five years out of 17, he found he was right in everything. Four other years, he missed one prediction. In three years he had only two misses. And there were five years when he was wrong in more than two predictions.

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Italian Shipbuilding—Substantial progress is being shown in Italy's Government-sponsored shipbuilding program. In addition to seven new passenger boats now being constructed in local shipyards for important Italian shipping lines, about 128,000 tons of cargo bottoms, many of them for the tramp shipping service, will soon be available. During 1938 Italian shipyards laid on the stocks 119 ships of a gross tonnage of 122,914 tons and launched 126 of a gross tonnage of 106,248 tons. Italy ranks sixth as a merchant marine power.

Italian Colonization—Italy is going ahead with its African colonization program despite the war. The eight provinces comprised in the Venice consular district and the province of Udine in the Trieste consular district are between them sending 1,050 families of the farming class to Libya in the near future. The families have been chosen from 8,000 families who applied for the opportunity to emigrate to the colony. The most suitable and fertile regions of Libya have been divided into zones comprising from 100 to 300 farms each.

Italian Electric Power—Expansion in electric power production in Italy is continuing without interruption. In connection with the industrial development of the Venice district, the new hydroelectric Isonzo and Cordevolo plants are expected to produce 400,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy per annum beginning with 1940. To cover future requirements of the national market the Adriatic Electric Corp. is planning the construction of new plants.

Italian Radio—Italy's radio-manufacturing industry has made notable progress in the last few years. Production during the current year is estimated in excess of $20,000,000, an increase of $2,500,000 compared with 1938. Of the 1939 total, $9,000,000 represented receiving sets and the remainder scientific, educational and industrial radio apparatus.

Greek Coal Shortage—The possibility of an acute coal shortage in Greece as a result of the war is causing considerable concern at the present time. No workable deposits of coal exist in Greece, and the requirements of the country have been met by imports. Normal coal consumption, the bulk of which is bituminous, amounts to about 90,000 metric tons annually, of which more than 90 per cent has come from countries now at war. As a result of the present situation Greek importers have turned to the United States as a possible source of coal supplies.

Rumanian Oil—Germany was the largest foreign buyer of Rumanian petroleum products in the first half of this year. Shipments from Rumania to the German market in the January-June period totaled 427,836 metric tons, an increase of 108,896 tons over the like period of 1938. Total Rumanian petroleum exports to all countries in the January-June period of 1939 amounted to 2,231,091 metric tons, an increase of about 3 per cent over the like 1938 period. However, total Rumanian oil production decreased about 7 per cent during the first six months of this year compared with 1938.

Bulgarian Cotton—Bulgaria's cotton manufacturing industry is steadily expanding its activities. Imports of raw cotton into the Bulgarian market have averaged about 11,000 tons in each of the past two years, which compares with 7,000 tons prior to 1935. At the same time, Bulgarian mills are absorbing increasing quantities of locally-grown cotton. During 1938, about 136,000 acres were under cotton cultivation, a total nearly five times as large as that recorded in 1935. Bulgarian cotton-growing is encouraged and controlled by the Government.

Spanish Employment—The Spanish Government in a recent decree specified that 80 out of every 100 positions open for workers must be reserved for men who fought in the recent war. Re-employment of Spain's thousands of idle workers has been one of the major problems facing the Government since the declaration of peace. Slight progress has been made in finding work, but the desire and intention of the Government was shown in a decree. The decree applies to what might be called voluntary employment, that is, work which is provided by Spanish industries, and which up to the present time has been far below normal levels due to the disorganized condition of the domestic industries since the war.

Business Still Seen Presenting Its Case Poorly to the Public

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—To anyone who has ever sat in with a committee of business men trying to draw up a statement of policy, the bulky "Declaration of Principles" released last week by the National Association of Manufacturers at its annual convention here in New York must seem a triumph.

True, it is questionable whether anybody down here in the Street so much as read it through, much less was stirred with admiration or enthusiasm. It said about the same as last year and the year before and the year before that, in about the same parade of politically outmoded cliches and professions of good will, perhaps stepped up a little in spirit by the proddings of the fortright Clarence Francis of General Foods.

But it is a conspicuous achievement merely to get a lengthy statement of policy agreed to by 700 of the most rugged remaining individualists in the country. The fact that a thousand of these rugged ones voted unanimously to accept the document after it had been released to the convention does not in the least reflect on the difficulty of getting the original 700 to draft it. Sessions by the score and compromises by the dozen were necessary.

Dullness Inherent in Platforms

Nevertheless this document, and most of the speeches at the convention, were good examples of how poorly the case of American business is being presented to the American public.

It would certainly be impossible to draw up any platform of American industry as this was drawn up (by the committee method) which would make interesting reading. The Declaration of Independence was a one-man job, and the sun nearly set over the Constitutional Convention. Industrialists are the political and economic descendants of the property-owners who sat at Philadelphia, and they are too earnest as well as two individualistic to agree on anything interesting lively, or colorful.

That, they themselves would probably agree, is the contribution which individuals alone can make to the arts, whether of writing, of industry, or of politics. Probably most of the good of drawing up such a program is in the drawing of it, not in the program. Everybody learns something from splitting hairs.

However the dullness inherent in such a platform was also unhappily evident in most of the speeches at the convention. The old saying that what a newspaper man thinks or does is not news, is now outmoded enough so that it may be said that the working press present at the NAM convention were anything but interested in the proceedings. They found the speeches, for the most part, stuffy. Some of the businessmen seemed to think, when this was called to their attention, that it meant something wrong with the press, but it might also mean something wrong with the country, about which many businessmen think it unimportant to do anything.

Lacking in Speech Technique

To begin with there was a mild laugh in the slogan of the convention—"Forward with the Republic." It sounded so like "Forward with the Republicans." Worse was the continual reliance on the cliches of "free enterprise," "private initiative," "the intolerable burden of taxes," "unsound political theories," and so on. All of these mean something, but none have any political kick in them—in contrast to the cliches of the opposition, which have little meaning but plenty of kick. The speakers seemed either to be talking in their political sleep or to be struggling to persuade those already persuaded.

In their favor it should be said that they refrained with dignity from playing on fear, envy, or class antagonism. Those potent political appeals were not unleashed. It was a proud and impressive gathering of men.

But there was an obvious failure to understand the media of communication in which they were working. A speech for hall presentation is one thing; for broadcasting another; and a speech which will get its greatest attention through the press is another. Reporters traditionally dislike speeches and sit near the door; the technique of reporting a speech is to take the press hand-out and find something new, novel, interesting, lively, or humorous for a lead, and this is a very difficult and tiresome task, particularly with business men's addresses. They don't "say anything."

Short on Forthrightness

If business men had as little flair for the new, the more effective, and the more up-to-date, in their manufacture and sale of products as they have in their public addresses, they would soon fall behind in the competitive world, just as they have fallen behind in competition with the professional talkers and writers who are gathering more and more of the political threads of power into their hands since modern technique developed the radio and the amplifier to the point of overweighing man-to-man political talk to politically unsophisticated millions.

Perhaps the trouble is that when business men get on a platform or before a "mike" they get stagefright. They seem afraid of getting out in front—yet they are out in front. They are afraid of a paragraph or sentence which will incur the wrath of the political powers that be—or so it seems. Hence comes the difference between what they will tell a newspaper man privately and off-the-record, and what they will allow him to print. "Please don't quote me on that" so often comes from behind a desk to kill a seemingly innocuous statement. Quotes must be checked with the public relations man, yet the most outspoken and well-known among today's representatives of business men are, in effect, their own public relations men.

Is Business Pusillanimous?

Perhaps the following may illustrate. Last spring 20 stock exchanges went to Washington and slowly worked out a program for liberalization of the Securities Act of 1934 and presented it to SEC Chairman Douglas. Next day he called a press conference and wrathfully attacked the program. "As a means of releasing the flow of capital," he said, "It's a phony." One of the reporters promptly said "Can we quote you on that, Chairman."

"Sure," said the Chairman.

"Could you spell that out?" said the reporter to the official stenographer, meaning 'Could you read back that statement?'

"Sure," interjected the Chairman, "It's spelled p-h-o-n-e-y." Next day an astounded Wall Street thought the Chairman's position was a phony but nobody said so—for quotation.

Ex-President Hoover has developed the art of forthright, sharp, and sometimes humorous statement. Wendel Willkie has developed the art of quick and sharp response. Tom Dewey rang the bell in Street opinion with his first political speech by putting an old thought in new words. President Martin, in his recent Town Hall remarks, seems to have outgrown his original boy-scout type of public utterance.

But the business men available for speakers at conventions who have learned these lessons are few and far between, and the overwhelming preponderance of political fire-power remains with the opponents of business. The NAM convention, unfortunately, proved that fact all over again.

Virginian Road Given Right to Split Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Virginian Railway to make a 4-to-1 stock split.

The company will issue 1,118,200 shares of new 6 per cent cumulative stock and 1,250,860 shares of new common. The new stocks will have par value of $25 a share and will be exchanged for outstanding stock on the basis of four shares for each share outstanding.

Urges Change In Hull Policy To Aid Farmer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Charles McNary (R-Oregon) has demanded that Secretary Cordell Hull reopen existing trade treaties or cancel them because the depreciation of foreign currency had placed a "heavy burden" on American farmers and workers.

The Senate Republican leader charged in a statement that since the time when a majority of the trade pacts were negotiated, the European war had tobogganed foreign currencies in relation to the European dollar. He said that since Dec. 1, 1938, the British pound had declined 17 per cent in relation to the dollar, the French franc 66 per cent and the Canadian dollar 12 per cent.

Means Lower Prices

"In plain language," he continued, "this means a substantial reduction in the price of articles imported into the United States. The practical effect is that it removes the tariff on imported articles and places labor on the farm and in the factory on a level with the underpaid workers in other lands."

Many Republican legislators, and some Democrats, have indicated that they would fight re-enactment of the trade treaty law in the coming session of Congress. The present law expires June 12.

Senator McNary was the first, however to stress the depreciation of foreign currencies and the relation of this factor to Mr. Hull's trade program.

Citing figures, the Republican leader said that an article costing $4.72 in England at the time the trade agreement with that country was negotiated now could be purchased for $3.90 in American money because of the British pound's depreciation.

"Actually," he said, "we are subsidizing imports of goods which we produce. Any program which permits goods from countries which have depreciated currencies to enter the United States at substantial reduced duties is opposed to the best interests of American agriculture and industry."

Senator McNary said he thought the agreements had proved a "real hardship" to many American producers, "even in normal times" but that present situation might be partially corrected by the exercise of Secretary Hull's power to reopen or cancel the trade agreements.

"In all these so-called reciprocal trade agreements," he said, "provision is made for modification or cancellation if at any time variations should occur in exchange rates which either government considers prejudicial to its industries or commerce.

On Own Initiative

"Here the power is conferred upon the Secretary of State to act upon his own initiative. In my opinion he should avail himself of negotiation or cancellation of the various agreements in the interest of fairer treatment of American producers."

Support for the trade program came during the day from another westerner, Senator Carl Hatch (D-New Mexico).

"I favor the reciprocal trade treaty program and its continuance, but I have not been pleased with negotiations that might let in farm crops of which we have a burdensome surplus," Senator Hatch said.

He observed, however, that he believed this difficulty could be circumvented in negotiations on individual treaties. He said he was opposed to requiring Senate ratification of the treaties, a suggestion made by some Republican senators.

Federal Debt Jumps To $41,882,742,768

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—An over-night jump of $523,523,822 in the Federal debt brought it today to the unprecedented total of $41,882,742,768.

The sharp increase was caused by the formal issuance of a half-billion dollars worth of new Treasury bonds sold recently.

The new debt figure, little more than $3,000,000,000 away from the statutory limit, averages about $315 per person in the United States and is now about $3,200,000,000 more than a year ago.

Manhattan-Dearborn Plans Merger With Lawbeck Corp.

CHICAGO (AP)—Plans for the merger of the Manhattan-Dearborn Corporation and the Lawbeck Corporation, investment firms, have been completed and stockholder meetings called to vote on them.

Manhattan-Dearborn now owns all of the outstanding common stock of Lawbeck and pays the latter's preferred dividend under a guarantee. The new company formed by the merger will be known as the Consolidated Dearborn Corporation and will acquire assets of both companies, placed Nov. 1 at $5,000,000.

Lawbeck stockholders will meet Dec. 27 and Manhattan-Dearborn stockholders Dec. 29, at Wilmington, Del., to consider the plans.

THE TORRINGTON CO.

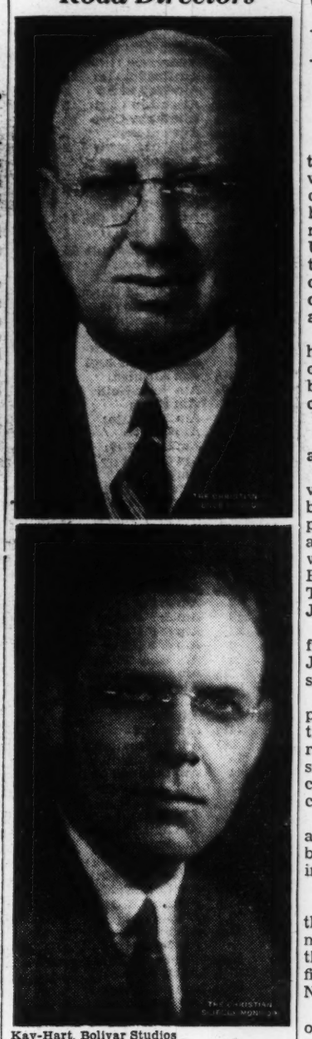
DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable January 2, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3.00 P. M., December 20, 1939.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.

December 8, 1939.

Road Directors



Kay-Hart, Bolivar Studios

Above: A. T. Lowmaster, operating Vice-President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, elected a director of the Erie Railroad Co. Below: Robert Jay Bowman, operating Vice-President of the Pere Marquette Railroad, also elected a director of the Erie. They replace C. E. Denney, who resigned as Erie's President for the Presidency of Northern Pacific, and H. B. Erminger of Chicago.

Canadian Excess Of Exports Shows Gain in October

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada had a favorable trade balance in October to $12,365,264, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced. This figure compared with a favorable trade balance of $8,892,311 in September at $153,162,868 in October, 1939.

Domestic exports aggregated $90,432,856 compared with $81,461,185 in September and $88,168,954 a year ago while imports were valued at $79,053,266 compared with $73,564,271 in September and $63,908,940 last year. Foreign exports amounted to $985.674 compared with $995,397 in September and $1,084,974 in October, 1938.

Wallace Again Cuts Subsidy on Cotton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace announced today the third cut in the export payment rate on cotton.

The new rate, effective at 11 a. m., today, is .20 cent a pound net weight basis and applies to lint cotton, card strips and comber waste.

The first reduction was from 1.50 cents to .75 cent and the second to .40 cent a pound.

Chinese Money Driven Out By Enemy Paper

PEIPING (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Starting with no assets, the Japanese-controlled Federal Reserve Bank has built up a foreign balance of nearly $8,000,000 in terms of United States money in less than two years and has gained nearly complete control of currency circulation in the Japanese-occupied areas of North China.

This striking financial success has been achieved with the vigorous support of the Japanese army by methods which Chinese bitterly condemn.

Forced to Exchange

The formula was both simple and effective.

Late in 1937, the Peiping Provisional Government, controlled by the Japanese army, began printing currency nominally issued against 50,000,000 Chinese dollars worth of silver on deposit in the British and French concessions in Tientsin (and still there—with the Japanese demanding it).

The bank chose to ignore the fact that the silver belonged to Japan's enemy, the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Chinese were forced—at gunpoint in many cases—to accept the new notes in exchange for currency of the National (Chiang Kai-shek) Government which is freely convertible into foreign currencies.

The Federal Reserve Bank thus acquired national money and began to convert it into a reserve in foreign exchange.

Chinese Currency Driven Out

Six months ago circulation of the National (Chinese Government) money was forbidden. Since then, customs officers have confiscated any of it brought into North China by travelers.

Exporters can make purchases only in the Federal Reserve Bank's notes, and an artificial exchange rate forces them to pay a premium of 60 per cent on goods shipped out of North China.

By November of this year, the Chinese currency had almost disappeared from circulation except in the Tientsin foreign concessions.

The Federal Reserve Bank's note issues had climbed to more than 300,000,000 Chinese dollars, and the bank reported a half-million-dollar profit on its operations for the first half of the fiscal year.

On the bank's record, Japanese claimed complete success in their effort to control the finances of North China.

Canadian Cattle Quota for U. S.

CALGARY (CP) — Alberta ranchers will be enriched by approximately $175,000 as a result of the 1940 cattle quota on exports to the United States, stockmen estimate.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Other Massachusetts Saving. Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10

HOW TO INVEST $50,000

The December 13th FINANCIAL WORLD features three well balanced investment programs for $50,000. One shows a 4% yield, one a 5% yield and the third a 6% yield. Read in this same magazine:

"How Will Nylon Affect the Hosiery Industry?"
"A $15 to $20 Stock Guide"
"Market Trend Analysis"
"Any Value Ahead for Receivership Stocks?"
Four-page "Investment Service Section"
12 Revised "Stock Factographs"
"New Business Brevities"
"News and Opinions on Listed Stocks"

HOW TO OBTAIN A COMPLETE "LOW-PRICED STOCK GUIDE"

We have had reprints made of the five installments of this Guide. The entire set will be sent without extra cost to every new trial subscriber for THE FINANCIAL WORLD. We are now publishing serially "A Medium-Priced Stock Guide."

Return "ad" and $1 for next 4 magazines, "A Low-Priced Stock Guide" and latest stock ratings and data book. Return "ad" and $5 for next 26 magazines, next 6 issues of INDEPENDENT APPRAISALS and Advice Privilege.

The **FINANCIAL WORLD**

First Choice of Investors Since 1902

21-CM West Street **New York, N. Y.**

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	567,160
1939 volume to date	249,496,701
1938 volume to date	276,572,768

Stocks Shift Narrowly In Slow Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The stock market idled in a narrow range today and definite trends never were in evidence.

A small retreat at the start was succeeded by a feeble and selective rally centering principally in motors, merchandisings, steels and rails. Momentum was lacking, however, and near the final hour gains were mostly in minor fractions and numerous issues were where they closed Monday. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Year-end adjustments of accounts for income tax purposes, brokers said, still contributed to the ragged appearance of the list. Domestic business news was a sustaining factor in individual cases, but many traders seemingly were awaiting clarification of the spring outlook before determining their positions.

Managing to post advances — some eventually backed away — were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Allied Chemical, Lockheed, Sperry, Phelps Dodge, Anaconda, American Telephone and Pacific Tin.

Cotton swung forward, reflecting strength at Liverpool. Rubber future rose briskly.

The curb was spotty. Ahead at one time were Nehi Corp., Newmont Mining, Columbia Oil & Gas and St. Regis Paper. Behind were Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil and International Petroleum.

U. S. Bonds Advance

U. S. Governments made a favorable response in today's bond market to the Treasury's overnight announcement of terms for refunding its March maturity of 1⅜ per cent notes.

On a large turnover Treasury 2⅞s of '55-'60 moved up about 5-16 of a point. Several other Treasuries showed like gains. The offer of 12-14 year 2¼ per cent bonds or 4¾ year one per cent notes for the $1,373,364,200 maturity was about in line with expectations, according to Government dealers.

After extending the previous day's recovery, Scandinavian issues dropped back from the best marks in late trading.

Domestic corporate loans moved in a narrow range. Slightly higher near the final hour were Consolidated Edison 3½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Cotton Hits Peak As a 'War Baby'; Highest Since '37

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Cotton climbed to a peak as a "war baby" today, reaching the highest prices in several years in domestic years and foreign markets.

In the New York Cotton Exchange, contracts at one time reached levels $1 a bale above previous closings, making the best marks since mid-1937. Since just before the war the price has worked up 2 cents a pound, or $10 a bale.

War demand, shipping difficulties and soaring foreign markets all combined to breathe new life into the market for the staple after several years of depressed inaction under the burden of excessive supplies.

A big factor in the change of course, has been the loss of some large cotton cargoes by mines and submarines. Foreign buyers indicated there was urgent need to replace these losses and to cover requirements for a long war.

Wheat Prices Rise In Drought Reports

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP) — The southwestern wheat belt drought, seriousness of which was emphasized by reports of bad dust storms, stimulated buying of wheat futures today that lifted prices more than a cent a bushel at times.

A crop observer reported that 4,500,000 acres of wheat in western Kansas show only 10 per cent germination. Eastern Colorado and west-central Nebraska conditions are fully as bad, he reported. Complaints also were received about dry soil in the spring wheat belt both sides of the Canadian border.

A cargo of United States corn was sold from the gulf to Holland.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market swung lower today after a strong opening. Domestic rails, pace setters in the early advance, ended with small net losses although tin shares, also in demand at the start, displayed considerable resistance. A pronounced forward slant to shipping stocks stood out in an irregularly lower industrial group. British Government bonds held their ground pretty well. Commodity stocks, aside from a few coppers, were droopy.

Paris: Buying of rentes and banking issues highlighted a briskly advancing Bourse today. Rentes closed 65 to 200 centimes higher.

Amsterdam: Bourse prices pivoted in a narrow range today. American equities tended lower while Dutch stocks showed a little inclination to move forward.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced the daily permissible limit of 25 points for the second consecutive day. After the opening, business came to a standstill with holders of contracts unwilling to sell even at the sharp mark-ups.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅝
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	3	50	49⅞	50	Dec11
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex (½g)	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Dec11
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	55½	55	55	—1
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Dec 8
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	24	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	11¼	11	11	Dec11
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	3	11¾	11½	11½	Dec 8
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (1g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec11
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	14	173⅜	172½	172½	+ ½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	14	12⅛	12	12	Dec11
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (.5)	1	70¾	70½	70¾	+ ¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	12	38⅜	38	38	— ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Dec 6
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2½	2½	2½	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec11
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	—1⅞
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
40⅜	16¾	Am Airlines	4	38⅛	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	7	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Dec11
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	44	43½	43½	—1¾
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	4	111½	111	111½	+ ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	Dec 8
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	6	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¾
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	51¾	51	51	Dec 8
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	7	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
115½	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	127	127	12	+ ½
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	7	6⅝	6¾	— ½
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¾
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅝
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Dec 8
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5	5	5	
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	20¼	19	19	—3
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	15	25½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅞
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	12	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¾
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	26	26	26	
8	3⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	3	35	34¾	35	Dec 6
59⅝	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	7	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	22½	22½	22½	Dec11
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	2	22	21½	21½	—1
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—1⅜
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
5½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec11
40⅛	24⅜	Am Metal (1)	6	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Dec 6
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	2	52⅜	52	52	— ¾
49	26	APA 5 pf (4k)	1	43	43	43	
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	47	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	19	16½	16¼	16⅜	
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	1	72	72	72	— ⅛
15⅜	11⅝	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	17	50¼	50	50	— ¾
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	140¼	140¼	140¼	—1¾
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69	69	69	+1
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	8	33½	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec 7
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	10	22	21	21¼	Dec 8
98	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	87	86½	87	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Dec 1
170¼	148	Am T & T (9)	13	170⅛	169¾	170	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	81	80¾	81	+ ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	12	83¼	82⅜	83¼	+ ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	Dec 9
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5¼	5¼	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Dec 7
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	47	46½	46½	—2⅜
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Dec 6
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	42	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	41	41	41	— ½
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec 8
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	32	32	32	Dec 8
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104½	104⅜	104½	Dec 6
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	28	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	46⅜	45½	45½	—2¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	51⅜	Arm Cork (2g)	2	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	— ⅛
3	7½	Arnold C (3⅛g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	76¼	75¼	76¼	
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	66	66	66	Dec11
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37	37	37	+1¾
42⅝	21	Atch T & S F	62	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	2	54¼	54	54	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	8	23	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec 7
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	3	17⅝	17	17	Dec11
24⅞	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	10	21¼	21	21	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	N'v 27
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Dec 9
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
53⅜	11	Auburn Auto	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
5⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 5
9⅜	6⅛	Aviation Corp	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
B							
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	11	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅜
30½	12	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	8	12⅞	12	12	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¾g)	3	15⅛	14½	14½	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	5	7¾	7⅜	7¾	— ¼
19½	11¼	Barns Oil (.90g)	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (⅜a)	5	25	24⅝	25	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
28½	04⅞	Beech-Nut 4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	Dec 7
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 9
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	2	54	54	54	Dec 4
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	21	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
22½	17⅝	Ben Ind (1.85g)	4	22	22	22	— ⅜
35⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Dec11
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	57¼	37¼	57¼	+ ⅜
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	38	81⅞	81	81⅝	+ ⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	114¼	113¾	113¾	+1½
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	26	25½	26	Dec 8
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Dec11
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	9	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	4	33	32½	33	Dec
34⅜	16⅜	Boein, Airplane	7	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Dec11
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	9	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¼
42	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	21	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	5	2½	2¼	2¼	
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	31	31	31	— ½
7¾	5¼	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6	6	6	Dec11
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs M (1¼g)	8	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	38	38	38	Dec11
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
2	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	1⅝	1½	1½	Dec 7
13¾	5½	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	13½	13½	13½	
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	5	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
14⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	78	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅜
50⅜	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	9	50⅜	49	50⅛	+1⅛
49¾	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	6	49¼	48	49¼	+ ¼
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	3	23	23	23	— ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	N'v 29
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(23⅛g)	4	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	— ⅞
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	2	5½	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	6	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	6	32	32	32	Dec11
19¾	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	8	12⅛	12	12	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	9	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	7	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4	4	4	Dec11
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15⅜	13¼	15¼	Dec 8
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)w	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec 6
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1½	1½	1½	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¾g)	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.30g)	3	13½	13½	13½	Dec11
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	41	17⅛	16⅜	17	+ ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	21	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	40	40	40	Dec11
8	4⅜	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec11
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	71½	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	6	56½	55½	56	—1½
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (1½a)	33	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	24	24	24	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4½	4½	Dec11
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	4	8⅞	8½	8⅞	Dec 8
6⅞	3½	Century R M	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	18	28½	28	28	— ¾
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	7	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Dec11
30	17	Cham P&F(1.0g)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Dec 9
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	Dec 9
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	28	40	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	92½	92½	92½	

1932 High	1932 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 8
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	10	⅜	½	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	11	11	11	Dec11
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	8	14¼	14	14	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	6	35¾	35	35	
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Dec 8
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¾	½	½	— ⅜
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Dec 7
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	5	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
13½	5	Childs Co	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	37	86¾	86¼	86½	+ ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	12¼	12	12	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Dec 9
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
39	20⅛	Clev-Graph B(1)	2	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
60½	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	9	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
36	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	12	25¾	24⅜	25⅛	— ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	119¼	119	119¼	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	— ¼
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	15	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (.6)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec11
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	32	32	32	
24⅛	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	Dec 7
60½	34⅝	Col Br A (1½g)	52	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+1¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	12	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	75	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
15⅜	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf (2.41k)	2	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ¾
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	1	92	92	92	Dec 7
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	4	45⅜	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	51½	51¼	51⅜	+ ¼
110½	103¾	Com'l'cv pf(4¼)	2	109	109	109	Dec 5
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	12	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	43	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	4	64⅞	64¾	64¾	— ¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	31	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
38½	25⅝	Conde Nast	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	Dec 8
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	5	17⅜	17⅜	27½	
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Dec11
9⅝	5⅛	Cons Cop (.30g)	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
11	4⅝	Cons Edison (2)	44	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ¼
35	27	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	107¼	107	107	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	107¼	107	107	Dec 6
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1⅛	1	1	Dec 6
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	5⅜	5⅜	4⅞	Dec11
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
6	2	Con RR Cuba pf	6	2	2	2	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
24	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	4	16¼	16	16	—1
101¼	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	— ¼
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(¾g)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	9	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	4	91½	91	91½	— ½
31¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	21	42¾	41⅞	42¼	+ ¼
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	3	113¾	113⅜	113¾	Dec 8
30⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
39½	29⅛	Copt Ins (1.60a)	11	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛	+ ⅞
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	31	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	16	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ¼
32½	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	4	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	8	62⅛	62	62	
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	172	172	172	
47⅜	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	21	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
21⅜	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	12	1	1	1	
38	16	Crane Co (2.60g)	27	25	24	25	+ ¾
110	93	Crane Co pf (5)	6	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sudden Buying Spurt Alters Cloth Outlook

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 12—The creeping decline which has gripped the primary cotton gray goods markets for the past eight weeks and brought gray goods prices once more below production costs, wound up with a sudden and somewhat dramatic burst of buying at the very close of the week, which completely changed the immediate outlook for the cotton goods industry.

Bids on Round Lots

Buying interest strengthened somewhat on Thursday, when buyers made tempting bids for 100,000 and 200,000 lots of some of the standard print cloth constructions at prices slightly lower than sellers had been willing to meet. Mills that were pressing desperately for business to avoid accumulating goods, accepted some of this proffered business. News of the sales quickly spread.

A number of the large users of print cloths had been awaiting some market signal that prices had reached bottom, and when round lot orders were placed following an advance in the price of raw cotton, it was considered safe to cover at least a portion of their requirements for the first quarter of the new year. Accordingly there was further buying of print cloths, some by converters, and some by certain of the large mail order houses. Sales on Friday were estimated to have reached a total of 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 yards, bringing the week's total sales well above 60,000,000 yards, or somewhat more than the week's loom output.

Most of the activity was in print cloths and carded broadcloths, the latter being bought in very large quantities, some at the very bottom of the market. The 36½ inch 5.yard 80x60s, which sold as low as 5¼ cents, moved up to 5 7-16ths cents and finally on small lots to 5½ cents near the close.

More Quantity Sales

In the print cloth list it was the 36-inch, 64x60s which first touched off the large scale buying, when half a million yards sold at 4¾ cents for December-January delivery. This was followed by other large lot sales which soon forced the price up to 4⅞ cents.

Soon the 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s swung into action with large quantity sales at 5 cents for nearby deliveries, and later at 5¼ cents. Activity got under way in the 39 inch 4 yard 80x80s with substantial sales at 6¾ cents, and at 7 cents for goods deliverable in the first quarter of next year.

On 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s there was large scale buying at 5⅞ cents running into several million yards, mostly for first quarter delivery, and the prices soon advanced to 6 cents flat where they held firmly at the close.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Wheat					
Dec.	.97¼	.98⅛	.96¼	.98	.96⅞
May	.94⅛	.95⅛	.94⅛	.95	.94⅛
July	.92⅞	.93⅜	.92⅛	.92⅞	.92¼
Corn					
Dec.	.53⅜	.53⅞	.53½	.53¾	.53¾
May	.55⅜	.55½	.55⅛	.55¼	.55⅜
July	.55½	.55⅝	.55¼	.55½	.55½
Oats					
Dec.	.39⅜	.39½	.39	.39⅜	.39⅜
May	.37⅝	.37¾	.37⅜	.37¾	.37½
July	.33½	.33⅝	.33⅛	.33½	.32½
Rye					
Dec.	.63⅛	.63½	.63⅛	.63½	.62¾
May	.62⅛	.63	.62⅛	.62⅞	.62
July	.61⅜	.61⅞	.61⅛	.61⅞	.61

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 3s 48-46	110.3	110.3	110.3
516 2s 50-48	102.4	102.1	102.1
5 2½s 53-49	105.1	105.1	105.1
5 2¾s 54-51	106.16	106.16	106.16
6 3s 55-51	106.30	106.26	106.27
361 2⅞s 60-55	105.24	105.24	105.24
5 2¾s 59-56	105.24	105.15	105.15
2 2¾s 65-60	105.25	105.15	105.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

7 3¼s 65-44	108	108	108
1 3s 49-44	107.25	107.25	107.25

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	107.15	107.13	107.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	68⅛	68	68
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	40	40	40
6 Allegh Val 4s '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
16 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	96	96½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	61¾	61¼	61¾
5 Am T&T 3½s '43	109 1-32	109	109
25 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	107⅞	107⅞
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	106⅞	106⅞
6 Ang C Nitra deb '67	40½	40½	40½
3 Arm Del 4s '57	99	98¾	99
37 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98½	98½
17 AT&SF 4s '95	106	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	14	14	14
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	104⅞	105¼
1 AubAutocv4¾s '39	47	47	47
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	29	29	29
7 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	28¾	28	28¾
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	66	66	66
5 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	65¼	65	65¼
18 B&O rfg 5s '95	26	25½	26
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 B&O 5s '96 F	25½	25½	25½
7 B&O 5s '96 F ct	25⅜	25½	25⅝
1 B&O 5s 2000D.	26	26	26
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
16 B&O cv 4½s '60	16	15¾	16
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15½	15½	15½
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	44½	44	44
2 B&O T C 4s '59	52	52	52
4 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	76	76	76
7 Bell TPa 5s 2037	112½	112½	112½
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¾	107⅛	107¾
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104½	104¼	104½
12 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅜	106½	106⅜
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Big Sandy 4s '44	109	109	109
19 Bost&Me 5s '67	43½	43¼	43⅜
1 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	43½	43½	43½
13 Bost&Me 5s '55	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
3 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
69 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	84¾	84½	84½
7 Bkly Man Hr4½s'66 ct	83⅞	83½	83¾
14 Bkly UnElist5s'50	89¼	89	89¼
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50ct	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112½	112½	112½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105	105	105
8 Buf R & P 4½s '57	38¾	38⅛	38⅛
1 Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50½	50½	50½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '6	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Can Sou 5s '62	85	85	85
10 Can Nat 5s '69 July	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102½	102½	102½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100	100	100
3 Can Pac 5s '44	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Can Pac 5s '54	77⅛	77⅛	77⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	70	70	70
2 Can Pac 4s perp	59½	59½	59½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	94	94	94
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	88	88
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	43	43	43
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	49¾	49¾
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	14½	14½	14½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13½	13½	13½
13 Certain-teed 5½s '48	77	77	77
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 C & O rfg 3½s'96 E	99	98¾	98¾
5 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	106	106	106
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
15 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	81½	81½	81½
3 C B & Q gen 4s '58	87½	87½	87½
10 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99½	99½
11 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅜	95½	95½
25 Chi Gt West 4s '59	23⅜	23	23¼
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	7	7	7
1 Chi I & L 6s '67	16½	16½	16½
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	7	7	7
26 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
25 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26⅛	26	26
3 CM&SP 4½s '89E	26	26	26
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24	24	24
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16½	16¾	16¾
11 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	4	13¾	13¾
53 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107	107
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	103½	103½	105½
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¾	107⅛	107¾
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104½	104¼	104½
12 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅜	106½	106⅜
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Big Sandy 4s '44	109	109	109
19 Bost&Me 5s '67	43½	43¼	43⅜
1 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	43½	43½	43½
13 Bost&Me 5s '55	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
3 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
69 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	84¾	84½	84½
7 Bkly Man Hr4½s'66 ct	83⅞	83½	83¾
14 Bkly UnElist5s'50	89¼	89	89¼
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50ct	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112½	112½	112½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105	105	105
8 Buf R & P 4½s '57	38¾	38⅛	38⅛
1 Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50½	50½	50½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '6	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Can Sou 5s '62	85	85	85
10 Can Nat 5s '69 July	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102½	102½	102½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100	100	100
3 Can Pac 5s '44	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Can Pac 5s '54	77⅛	77⅛	77⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	70	70	70
2 Can Pac 4s perp	59½	59½	59½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	94	94	94
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	88	88
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	43	43	43
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	49¾	49¾
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	14½	14½	14½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13½	13½	13½
13 Certain-teed 5½s '48	77	77	77
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 C & O rfg 3½s'96 E	99	98¾	98¾
5 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	106	106	106
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
15 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	81½	81½	81½
3 C B & Q gen 4s '58	87½	87½	87½
10 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99½	99½
11 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅜	95½	95½
25 Chi Gt West 4s '59	23⅜	23	23¼
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	7	7	7
1 Chi I & L 6s '67	16½	16½	16½
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	7	7	7
26 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
25 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26⅛	26	26
3 CM&SP 4½s '89E	26	26	26
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24	24	24
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16½	16¾	16¾
11 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	4	13¾	13¾
53 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107	107
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	103½	103½	105½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	46½	46	46½
18 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20	20	20
1 Firestne T&R 3½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	7¾	8
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7½	7½	7½
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '50	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105½	105½	105½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69¼	69	69
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	104	104
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	89½	89½	89½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81¾	81¾	81¾
16 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	104⅞	104	104½
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	101½	102
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¾	91	91¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	82	82	82
9 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	58½	58½	58½
7 Hocking V 4½s '99	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 Houst'nOilTex4¼s'54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
11 Hudd&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
1 Ill Bell Tel 5s '70 B	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	43	43
7 Ill Cen 5s '55	52	50¼	50¼
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48	47	47½
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¼	44	44
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101	100⅜	101
15 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
20 Interb R Tr 6s '32	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 Interb R Tr rfg5s'66ct	74	74	74
18 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	74½	74	74
1 Int Ot Nor aj 6s '52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	70	70	70
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	63¼	63	63¼
5 Int Paper 6s '55	94½	94½	94½
37 Int T&T 4½s '52	37	36½	36⅝
67 Int T&T 5s '55	40½	39¼	39¼
12 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'81	95	94½	94½
13 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	27½	27	27
8 K C South 5s '50	65¼	65	65¼
12 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104	104
4 Kresge Found 3½s '47	105	104½	105
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	84	84	84
2 Lautaro Nit inc '79	15¼	15¼	15½
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	27½	27½	27½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	27½	27½	27½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17	17	17
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	13	13	13
Liquid Carb 4s '47	107½	107½	107½
4 Loews 3½s '46	102	102	102
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Louisla & Ark 5s '69	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 Louis & Nash 5s '40	101	101	101
4 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	75	75	75
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	37½	37½	37⅞
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90	78⅝	78¼	78½
11 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	78⅝	78½	78½
5 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	41½	41½	41½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105½	105½	105½
21 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100¾	100½	100¾
7 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	113¾	113¼	113¼
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	62	62	62
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	18¼	17¾	17¾
21 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7½	7¼	7¼
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
5 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	15½	15	15
10 Ma Pac cv 5½s '49	2	2	2
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	13¼	13	13¼
38 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¾	13¼	13¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
55 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13	13	13
40 Mo Pac 5s '80H	13¼	13	13¼
18 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13⅜	13	13
39 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Monawk C & Mal 4s '91	53	53	53
5 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
29 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35	34½	34½
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
5 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	107½	107½	107½
3 NashChaSt4½s '67	67	67	67
10 Nassau El 4s '51	42	42	42
5 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	42	42	42
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106⅛	106	106⅛
8 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104	103⅞	104
1 NiAraMx4½s'57asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Nat Steel 3s '65	101	101	101
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	35	35	35
6 N Eng RR 4s '45	36	36	36
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	70	70	70
2 N O Pub Sv 6s '52 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 N O Tex & M 5s '54-B	33½	33⅛	33½
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¾	59	59¾
23 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅞	51¼	51⅜
26 NYC cn 4s '98	57¾	57¼	57¾
20 NYC 3½s '46	78¾	78½	78½
13 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58¾	58¼	58⅝
3 NYC & HR 4s '42	86	86	86
7 NYC & HR 3½s '97	75¾	75½	75½
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	55½	55½	55½
22 NY Chi & St L 6⅝s '74A	62	61½	61¾
36 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	54¼	54	54
10 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	81¾	81	81
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51¾	51	51
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
36 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	18	17⅞	18
12 NY NH & H clt 6s '40	28½	27½	28
1 NY NH & H 4½s '67	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 NY NH & H 4s '55	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 NY NH & H 3½s '56	16¾	16¾	16¾
7 NY NH & H 4s '57	5	4¾	4¾
5 NY NH & H 3½s '54	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	15½	15½	15½
16 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	107	107	107
9 NY Steam 3½s '63	104½	104½	104½
3 NY WBost4½s '46	3½	3½	3½
8 Norf & W 4s 96	121¼	120¾	120¾
5 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Nor Ap Co 2½s 49	106	106	106
33 Nor Pac 6s 2047	53½	52½	52⅝
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
22 Nor Pac 4s 97	65⅝	65	65
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	39	39
5 N Sta Pow 3½s 61	108½	108½	108½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	106	105½	106
28 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s 66	109	109	109
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	103¾	103½	103½
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76¼	76	76¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅜	112¾	112⅜
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109	109	109
2 Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101½	101½
8 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 en RR gen 4½s 65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Pen RR 4s 48	113¼	113	113
1 Pen RR 4½s 70	88¼	88¼	88¼
18 Pen RR 3¼s '52	86	85⅞	85⅞
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	64¾	64¾	64¾
9 Pere Marq 4s '56	54¼	54¼	54¼
10 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '48	109½	109½	109½
11 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 PCC & StL 4½s '77	98	98	98
2 PCC&StL 4½s '42B	106½	106½	106½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	98	98	98
5 Pitts&W Va 4½s '58A	43	43	43
26 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81⅜	81½	81½
42 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18¼	18	18
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
7 Readg 4½s '97A	71	71	71
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58½	58½	58½
11 RemRand 4½s '56ww	99	98¾	99
8 Repub Steel 3½s '54	108	108	108
6 Repub Steel 4½s '61	94¾	94	94
10 Repub Steel 4½s '56	94⅜	94	94
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s '39	29	29	29
18 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	11½	11	11
19 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	106	105¾	106
4 RI Ark&La 4½s '34	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Saguenay Pow4¼s '66	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 St L Peo & NW 5s '48	23	22¾	22½
12 St L S F 5s '50 B	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
8 St L S F 4½s '78	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 StLSF 4½s '78 st	8½	8½	8½
45 St L S F 4s '50 A	9	8¾	9
15 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8¼	8½	8¼
7 St L SW 5s '52	18	18	18
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9½	9½	9¾
1 San Ant-Kap SW 4s '63	103¾	103¾	107¾
5 Seab A-L cn 6s '45	8½	8½	8½
10 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7½	7¾	7¾
7 Sea A-L 4s '50 st	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	126	126	126
Western Md 5s '77A	87	87	87
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	19	19	19
5 Western Un 5s '51	68½	68½	68½
1 Western Un 5s '60	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
3 Western Un 4½s '50	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	13½	13½	13½
4 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109½	109½	109½
9 Youngsa S&T 4s '61	104½	104½	105½
3 Young S&T cv 4s '48	107⅞	107¾	107⅞

Foreign Bonds

6 Agr M Bk 6s '47	27½	27	27½
2 Agr M Bq 6s '48	27½	27½	27½
5 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 Argentine 4s '72 July	78¾	78¾	78¾
33 Argentine 4½s '46	94¼	94¼	94¼
22 Argentine 4½s '71	86	86	86
11 Australia 5s '55	74	73½	73¾
5 Australia 5s '57	73½	73½	73½
10 Australia 4½s '56	66	66	66
1 Belgium 7s '55	98½	98½	98½
7 Belgium 6½s '49	91	91	91
1 Belgium 6s '55	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Brazil 6½s '57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12½	12½	12½
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	55½	55½	55½
1 BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	55¼	55¼	55¼
13 Canada 5s 52	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
33 Canada 4s '60	97¼	96¾	96¾
13 Canada 3¼s 61	89	89	89
21 Canada 3s 68	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Canada 2½s245	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Canada 2¼s 44	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
4 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57asd	10¾	10½	10½
5 Chile Mt Bk 6s 61asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 63	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6sdasd	11	11	11

Sputtering Into an Industrial Boom

Edward Robbins, Jr., of Westwood,, Mass., at Work on Gas Model Plane

The current boom in aviation engine production extends to plants producing the tiny gas model motors for planes such as this which young Robbins is building.

Tiny 'Gas' Planes Become Big Business

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American aviation engine factories are working day and night to fill foreign and domestic orders, and this boom is being experienced, too—especially as Christmas approaches—by the plants, now quite numerous, which are turning out the tiny motors for "gas model" planes.

A survey carried out recently by the Air Youth Committee showed that there are upwards of 1,500,000 Americans—mostly boys—now making the building and flying of model airplanes their hobby. A great many of them are looking forward to graduating from elastic-powered models to the gas model type—perhaps with radio control as their distant objective.

In numerous basement workshops the finishing touches are being given to models of from 3 to 10 feet wing spread, for which it is hoped that the fairly expensive, tiny gasoline motors will be forthcoming at Christmas time.

News in Aviation

For several years now, the high pitched drone of the little one-fifth to one-tenth horsepower, one-cylinder motors has been heard over local airports in Philadelphia and other particularly air-conscious communities, as groups have conducted gas model meets at regular intervals.

Enthusiasts from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New York, and Massachusetts, gathered this fall for the Third Invitation Gas Model Meet held at the Northeast Airport in Philadelphia. Interest in the models is so great that some 5,000 spectators were on hand. Special features of the meet were radio control of the model planes and "pick-a-back" models carrying a smaller plane into the air and launching it while in flight.

The building and operation of these gas models is recognized as giving thousands of young Americans a thorough grasp of aeronautical principles and practice as well as providing excellent sport in the endurance, climbing, and other competitions regularly staged by local clubs.

With production of one-tenth horsepower motors flourishing, it is interesting to notice that at the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, it was reported, without details, that "a new high-powered, liquid-cooled engine with 42 cylinders is now under development by one of the major engine manufacturers."

The engine was referred to in the report compiled by Prof. Alexander Klemin of New York University, Chairman of the Society's aeronautic division.

"Big planes today," said this report, "use engines of 1,800 to 2,000 horsepower. The 4,000 horsepower engine now being developed would be capable of lifting a plane vertically by its propeller alone." The liquid-cooling system, it pointed out, would make it possible to streamline the engine efficiently."

Airline horizons are widening in San Francisco, with Pan American Airways inaugurating its commercial service to New Zealand and United Airlines establishing a branch office at Sidney, Australia, in anticipation of a good flow of traffic out of the South Pacific.

The first commercial flight to New Zealand and return has been completed — without passengers this time—and regular weekly service is expected to begin very soon. Pan American points to the "round the Pacific" service for either tourists or salesmen. This would take the salesman to New Zealand, across to Australia by Imperial Airways, up to Singapore by British airways, north by Netherlands lines into China, and finally back to the United States by Pan American's trans-Pacific route.

Soviet Ignores League Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

fort to put some teeth in the resolution.

Secretary-General Joseph Avenol and other "professionals" of the Geneva institution make no secret of their views. They frankly—though not of course officially—admit that they are desperate. Before Finland's wholly unexpected appeal revealed a ray of hope, they saw the League abandoned and almost forgotten in the very circumstances of a spreading conflagration in which its services should have been most useful.

Began With Manchuria

Neither Czechoslovakia nor Poland made any effort to call in the League, though the Christian Science Monitor is able to disclose that the Czechs were urged to do so. The gradual decline in the prestige of Geneva, beginning with Manchuria and reaching a climax in the ineffectual effort to apply sanctions against Italy, and culminating in a platonic resolution without action in response to China's appeal against Japanese aggression, had left the League in a state of suspended animation.

Finland's move offered an unhoped-for chance of restoring at least a little of the League's standing as a world force. But at the same time it put Geneva on the spot. Many delegates as well as League officials are freely saying that not only is the League on trial but that this doubtless is its last chance, at least for a long time.

Dr. Rudolf Holsti's simply worded but pathetically effective speech to the Assembly yesterday made this abundantly clear. Finland, he said, is defending the ideals of the League of Nations. Voicing the hope that the "fundamental idea of the League is still living enough and strong enough to be translated into practical energy," he concluded with an appeal to the Assembly to "find the means of converting world-wide sympathy for Finland into practical assistance."

Practical Help Needed

There is universal agreement at Geneva that no more flagrant and unjustifiable case of aggression has ever been brought before the League. Finland, as Dr. Holsti emphasized urgently, needs practical help and not mere expressions of sympathy or verbal support. Condemnation of the Soviets, the Finnish delegates declare, is all very well as far as it goes. But even the expulsion of Russia from the League does not actually aid the Finns who are fighting for their lives.

It is with all this uncomfortably present in thought that the Secretariat is endeavoring to frame a resolution that will go beyond mere expression of desire that all members of the League refrain from helping the aggressor and lend all possible assistance to Finland.

Backed by some of the delegations, League experts are trying to get the special committee of 13 which is handling the Finnish appeal to agree to the setting up of a co-ordination committee, as was done when sanctions were applied against Italy, to co-ordinate and promote aid by individual League members to Finland.

So far, however, there appears to be little hope that the opposition to such step will be overcome The French and British delegations, though preferring not to get in so deep with their hands already full, would nevertheless be willing to go through with it if pressed But the small neutral neighbors of Russia and the Reich are understandably reluctant to take any action which could be considered hostile.

The last word has not yet been said, however. Those who feel that the League is "fighting for its life" and that to fail to help Finland would be to lose this fight, have not given up.

As one leading protagonist said to the writer: "We know the idea behind the League in some form is right and therefore inevitable. If it dies now it will have to be revived later. But we want to keep it alive and if possible to make it work now."

Egypt in War Test

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 12 (AP)—While British and Egyptian forces hold joint maneuvers a "state of emergency will be in effect in lower Egypt and the Suez Canal zone for 21 hours beginning at noon today (5 a. m., E. S. T.). The war games will test both military and civilian defense arrangements. A complete blackout tonight was ordered for the entire area.

President's Kin Fought Board

(Continued from Page 1)

to accomplish anything in which he might be personally interested.

"He indicated, however, that he would see that his information reached the proper authorities. He indicated that he did not intend to publicize his feelings or to make them known generally. He asked me not to do so, but inferred that he thought I would communicate the substance of his conversation to the Board.

"He stated that he thought the Board's order was based upon a distortion of the facts produced at the hearing and illogical inferences, that he personally resented the decision very much and was only complying so as not to embarrass the Administration and to avoid prolonging the controversy."

Mr. Eagen reported that he had tried to convince Mr. Boettiger that there had been no intention of penalizing him because he happened to be the son-in-law of the President, as he had inferred.

Just a Sidelight

The Boettiger statement seemed to have no immediate relevancy to the basic question of the Labor Board's efficiency. This issue, however, was touched upon by other documents.

Mr. Toland put in evidence voluminous reports of a Board investigation of its own Los Angeles office, including charges concerning Towne Nylander, recently resigned NLRB Regional Director, as well as charges and counter-charges alleging a "conspiracy" between Nathan Witt, Board Secretary, Robert Gates and Fred Krevonos, Board agents, and Harry Bridges. George Pratt, chief trial examiner of the Board, and Gerhard van Arkel, of the Board's legal staff had been sent to the west coast to examine these charges, it was shown. They exonerated Messrs. Witt, Gates and Krevonos of the conspiracy charge.

Dr. Leiserson characterized the incident as one that was all happily over, which had resulted in strengthening the personnel and improving the morale of the Los Angeles office.

Kept to Quiz Program

As the hearings started, Edmund M. Toland, Committee counsel followed yesterday's procedure of reading aloud the confidential inter-office communications of Dr. Leiserson to other members of the Board, taken by the Committee, and of asking Dr. Leiserson to comment upon them.

These memos were largely critical of Board procedure and show that Dr. Leiserson had been urging dismissal of Nathan Witt, the Board's Secretary, on the ground of incompetence. Many were criticisms of the board's delay in adjudicating cases. Explaining them, Dr. Leiserson said that these were a form of self-criticism within the Board, and that many of the incidents which he criticized were remedied as a result of his objections. One memo put into the record at the beginning, dated July 20, 1939, said, for example:

"I think Howard's performance in connection with the Los Angeles situation justifies his dismissal. It is important also that his services be discontinued in order to establish confidence in the Los Angeles office. He should be given an opportunity to resign if he prefers that."

Dr. Leiserson explained this referred to Maurice Howard, top field examiner of the Board. The latter engaged in a controversy with Dr. Towne Nylander, Los Angeles Regional Director. The committee went into the matter in some detail. Both Mr. Howard and Dr. Nylander, Dr. Leiserson explained, ultimately resigned or were dismissed. It was the kind of incident that might occur in any organization, Dr. Leiserson asserted.

"Did the protest of the Bridges group have anything to do with Nylander's dismissal?" asked Mr. Toland.

"No, I wouldn't say so," said Dr. Leiserson. He attributed the departure of Dr. Nylander to administrative matters, and pointed out that Dr. Nylander had resigned "under fire." With the new personnel in California, the morale of the Los Angeles group is much improved, he added.

Asked whether he had ever heard of "conspiracy" between Pacific Board representatives and Harry Bridges, Congress of Industrial Organizations west coast labor leader, Dr. Leiserson said Dr. Nylander had made such a charge while under investigation. Then the Board dismissed Howard. In doing this, it adopted substantially the recommendations of a report on Aug. 29, made by representatives of the Board who were sent to the west coast. Other members of the Los Angeles office were reprimanded. Mr. Toland read extracts from the report which asserted that deep-seated prejudices of rival labor organizations had been roused in the Nylander-Howard row.

Charles Fahy, counsel of the labor board, at the outset of the hearing, requested that the Committee immediately hear the two other members of the board, Chairman J. Warren Madden and Edwin S. Smith, at the conclusion of Dr. Leiserson's testimony.

Want Both Sides at Once

"These gentlemen have borne not only the burdens of the years, but, as Dr. Leiserson pointed out, the organization was largely built up under them. The memoranda introduced before you yesterday are almost entirely, I believe, communications between the three members of the Board. They deal with only a few of the many thousands of cases handled by the Board, and relate primarily to the Secretary and the office of the Secretary.

"Dr. Leiserson, whose criticism of his work you have heard, has had a shorter and less adequate acquaintance with it than either the Chairman or Mr. Smith. His memoranda now in the record posed certain questions and make certain criticisms.

"What are the answers, specifically and generally? The Chairman would like to be heard on the subject immediately. So would Mr. Smith.

"When analyzed, the specific criticism of the handling of cases by the Secretary fades away. Dr. Leiserson pointed out the freedom with which the organization has indulged in self-criticism, as a proper means of improving its work, and he has frankly indicated that there is at least more than one side to the matter."

Electricians Insist On Jobs for Elders

By the Associated Press

New York

A contract containing a provision that for every 10 younger men employed on any project there shall be one over 55 years old was signed Dec. 11 by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (American Federation of Labor) and the New York Electric Contractors' Association.

The contract, affecting 6,500 electrical workers in the Metropolitan Area, contained the novel clause to relieve unemployment among older workers.

Banker Denies Control Over Five Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

for "complete segregation of these two forms of business."

Mr. Harriman, with the support of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, committee chairman, objected to this line of questioning.

Mr. Harriman said he and his brother participated in affairs of the underwriting firm to "no greater extent than any stockholder of any company in which a man might have a substantial investment." As to any "managerial power," he said, they hold "none whatsoever."

Mr. Harriman was the first witness in the Committee's current effort to learn how the Banking Act of 1933 affected investment banking, how much concentration there is in the industry, and how the underwriting business is conducted.

Three Lines of Inquiry

Leon Henderson, Securities Commissioner, said Committee hearings would be limited to those "three major lines of inquiry."

He discussed purposes of the investment banking investigation after the Committee kept half a hundred of the Nation's leading investment bankers waiting in a Senate Office Building corridor more than half an hour.

Senator O'Mahoney told reporters afterward that the delay was caused by an executive session of the Committee to outline general purposes of the current hearings directed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Henderson commented that the 1933 Banking Act, which became effective June 16, 1934, had forced a number of the largest commercial and private banks to "divorce themselves from their security affiliates."

He said that these included "such great commercial banks as the National City Bank of New York and the Guaranty Trust Company" and private banks of the type of "J. P. Morgan and Company and Kuhn, Loeb and Company."

The Morgan Company, he said, "elected to abandon its securities business and remain a bank of deposit" while Kuhn, Loeb "elected to discontinue its commercial banking activities and remain in the underwriting business."

Mr. Henderson said the inquiry would open with testimony on "the impact of the Banking Act of 1933 upon the private banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company."

Davies 'Unequivocally' For Roosevelt Again

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, United States Ambassador to Belgium who returned in the Rex Dec. 12 to report to the State Department, said he was "unequivocally" in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt.

His principal mission, he said, was to discuss renewal of a trade treaty between the United States and Belgium. He planned to go immediately to Washington. He expects to be in this country two or three weeks.

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Daily Features Page

Saguaros—Trees of the Desert

Monitor Camera Club from C. H. Sayler, Halstead, Kan.

Some of these types of cactus stand 40 to 50 feet high, and forests of them are found in the southwestern part of the United States and in certain parts of Mexico.

Concerning Cheerfulness

Oh, give me the man who sings at his work!—Carlyle.

Burdens become light when cheerfully borne.—Ovid.

A light heart lives long.—Shakespeare.

The cheerful live longest in years and afterwards in our regards. Cheerfulness is the offshoot of goodness.—Bovee.

The habit of looking on the best side of every event is worth more than a thousand pounds a year.—Johnson.

To make knowledge valuable, you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom. Goodness smiles to the last.—Emerson.

An ounce of cheerfulness is worth a pound of sadness to serve God with.—Fuller.

Cheerfulness is a friend to grace. It puts the heart in tune to praise God.—Watson.

You have not fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being cheerful and pleasant.—C. Buxton.

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make an earnest effort to conter that pleasure on others? Half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.—L. M. Child.

Daily Quotation

WITHOUT industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them, everything.—Benjamin Franklin.

A Verse for Today . . .

THE wealth of a man is in the number of things he loves and blesses, and which he is loved and blessed by.—Carlyle.

Brevities

St. Louis Star Times: When you tell a lady her frock is pretty, you get one of two answers: (1) "This thing is three years old"; (2) "It cost only $7.98."

Brubaker in the New Yorker: General Motors' Futurama will be back in the Fair next year. Now is the time to get in line.

Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch: We are asked to deny a report that the Bob Taft boom has been seen in Murmansk.

In Lighter Vein

She Didn't Mean "Maybe!"

In the training of her children, Queen Victoria combined tenderness with firmness, and as a result enjoyed the satisfaction of having her promises, both of rewards and punishments, accepted with implicit faith.

One day she overheard her little daughter, the Princess Royal, address the family physician as "Brown," without calling him "doctor" or "mister."

"If you do that again," she told the Princess, "you will be sent instantly to bed."

The next time the doctor called, the Princess said, "Good morning, Brown"—and then remembering her mother's threat, she added, "and good-night, for I am going to bed."

Young Webster

Asked what was meant by the expression, "a dolorous man," a city pupil wrote:

"This means a wealthy American." — Edinburgh Dispatch.

This One Is 500 Years Old!

Feudal Lord: "I hear you misbehaved while I was away, son."

Knight: "In what manor, sir?"

Sh-h!

"Was the dinner a quiet affair?"

"It was after the soup course."—Boston Transcript.

Daily Anecdote

Tide and Tied

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sat one evening over his Shakespeare, when a sentence cropped up and puzzled him. So he said to his father, who was reading the newspaper beside the lamp, "Father, what does this mean: 'There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune'? What kind of tide would that be?"

"Tied down to business, son," replied the father.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Investment

Newton, Mass.

This faith-strengthening story is about a boy who was inclined to be full of high spirits, and a school principal of years and experience who never deviates from his solemn pledge, "Never lose faith in a boy."

More than thirty years ago, the principal was in charge of a large grammar school in an industrial city. The location of the school was in a less prosperous section of the city. Bobby, the boy, was intelligent and likeable in many respects, but he seemed determined to get into trouble of one sort or another. The various incidents in themselves were not very serious, but the cumulative effect was sufficient to raise the question of expulsion.

At a faculty meeting, the principal discussed the problem and all its angles. He succeeded in convincing the group that Bobby was well worth the patience and forbearance it required to get him by this period in his life.

Bobby gradually grew more stable, possibly as the result of a series of friendly, man-to-man talks with his principal, who gave him good biographies and books of adventure to read. When Bobby graduated, he was one of the honor students.

Years later, the principal was fighting to establish a Community Center building in his district—a place where boys and girls, men and women, could come for the evening to play, read, attend classes, or follow hobbies. The section desperately needed such a center, But in spite of all his efforts, the necessary funds did not materialize. Then one day, a letter came, bearing a foreign poststamp. The letter said:

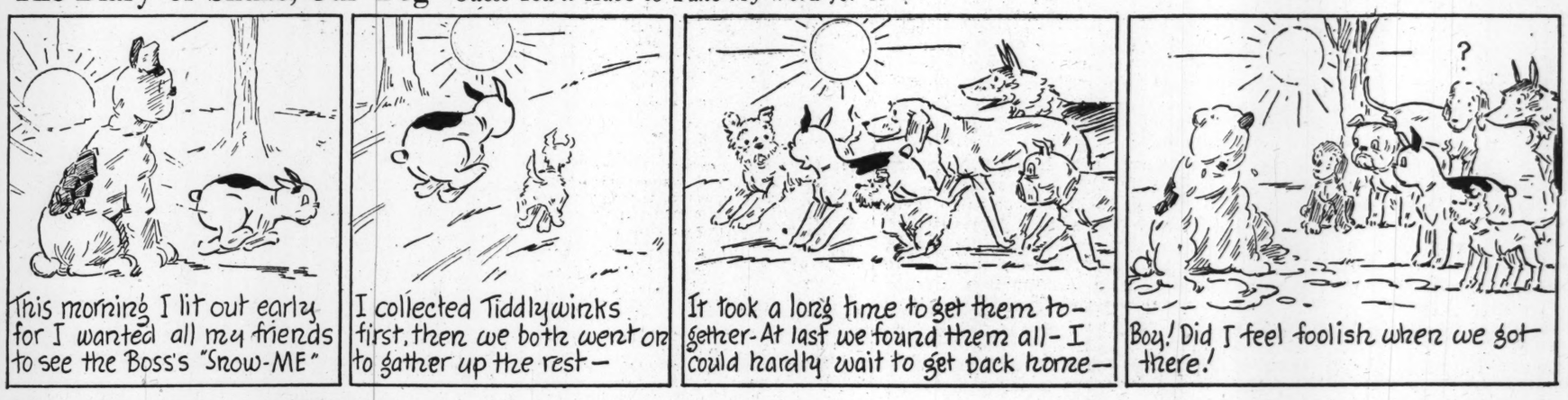
"Years ago you told me that you knew I would make a good man. I cannot say about that, but fortune has smiled on me down here in the tropics. Please use this in whatever way it will help. I prefer you not to use my name. My aunt who wrote me about the project is the only other one to know. You and she never gave up. May the Center spread your philosophy for many years to come!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Dazzling Doorknob*

By Le Pelley

Wow—THAT SURE IS A BEAUTY—!
I NEVER REALIZED HOW BEAUTIFUL A BRASS DOOR KNOB WAS BEFORE — I WONDER IF IT'S TOO NICE FOR THE CLUBHOUSE!
BENJAMIN — HAVE YOU DECIDED YET ON YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO THE CLUB?
PLUNKY, Mom — I HOPE SO!
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Guess You'll Have to Take My Word for It—*


This morning I lit out early for I wanted all my friends to see the Boss's "Snow-ME"
I collected Tiddlywinks first, then we both went on to gather up the rest—
It took a long time to get them together—At last we found them all—I could hardly wait to get back home—
Boy! Did I feel foolish when we got there!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Up to Their Necks in Trouble*

By The Hagers

"THAT GIANT BARITONE WE HEAR," I WHISPERED LOW, "SOUNDS MUCH TOO NEAR."
"JUMP IN, KOALA, SWIM WITH ME; WE'LL HIDE BEYOND THAT POINT WE SEE."
KOALA CRIED, "I'LL NOT GO DOWN UNTIL WE'VE PASSED COLOSSALTOWN."
WE REACHED THE POINT. OUR BRAVE HEARTS SANK; A FISHERMAN SAT ON THE BANK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Farmers vs. Farmers

Within the last two weeks the National Grange has taken one side and the American Farm Bureau Federation the other of the prospectively sharp debate over renewal of the Trade Agreements Act which embodies the tariff policy of Secretary Hull.

Scarcely any development could better illustrate the fact that there is not simply one farm problem in the United States but a number of farm problems, and that American farmers are not a single compact group but include many groups each with its own interests and points of view. For while the Grange and the Federation have had distinct programs which have varied from each other in points of detail during the last two decades of farm discussion, the two organizations have not hitherto differed so diametrically on a major question of farm policy.

The Grange platform, drafted after the recent convention at Peoria, Ill., urged that the United States "close the doors to imports of foreign farm products which are injurious to American agriculture" and that it terminate trade agreements which permit these imports. The Federation, however, endorsed the reciprocal trade agreements program, asking only that the assent of the Secretaries of Agriculture and of Commerce, as well as of State, be required on new pacts, and gave a forum to Mr. Hull to defend his policy at its Chicago convention. It held that the net effect of the agreements has been helpful rather than hurtful to agriculture.

Both the Grange and the Federation have large numbers of members who are among the more propertied and solid type of farm operators. The Grange, although it fought the railroad interests in the prairie states before the turn of the century, is generally the more conservative. It is strong in the eastern states and in regions where farming is most diversified or inclines to dairying. The strength of the Federation is in the corn belt, extending somewhat into the cotton South and the wheat belt.

The Grange, in its desire for Government intervention through tariffs on dairy and pork products, will find an ally farther west in the cattlemen's associations, for the men of the grazing states are aroused at the possibility of imports of Argentine beef. The Federation has been the closest supporter of the New Deal throughout the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and has reaffirmed its support of the "broad principles" of the AAA while the Grange was objecting to the use of soil conservation payments as a means of crop control.

One point all agree on is that agriculture should receive its fair share of the national income. All want Government action to promote that end. But there are differences of opinion as to methods by which this is to be accomplished. And difference of method for achieving a common goal has often been sufficient to divide political parties.

Curbing Local "Dictators"

Citizens and public employees of Massachusetts will find encouragement in the striking success of a courageous Governor, courts, and Bar Association in removing from office during the past year—especially in the last few weeks—a number of high State, County, and City officials who had proved unworthy of the offices with which they were entrusted.

The latest instance, the forced resignation of Robert Robinson as a member of the Boston Finance Commission, results from his association with two jailed politicians and a slain race-betting promoter, and follows close on the heels of the Connolly and Dowd cases which grew out of the alleged bribery of public employees. Earlier in the year, the Reardon and Callahan cases arose from the waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars in hurricane repair funds.

These removals affect followers of Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley and former Gov. James M. Curley, who had been wielding a strong, behind-the-scenes influence on State and local affairs. The sway of these once dominant political leaders henceforth will be greatly restricted.

The removals have cleared much of the air on Beacon Hill and at the Pemberton Square Courthouse, given confidence to honest public officials that their work will be recognized and rewarded, assured public employees that they no longer need to bribe their superiors to obtain or retain their positions, and indicated to the general public that tax revenues are less likely hereafter to be squandered on unnecessary projects for the benefit of favored contractors or "kicked back" by civil servants to corrupt local "dictators." At the same time, they show the need for vigilance by the voters that only men of proven ability and personal integrity be elevated to positions of public trust, for such watchfulness in the first instance makes unnecessary any costly removal proceedings in the second.

Consumers and Communists

Doubtless "consumers" are represented by as heterogeneous a number of spokesmen as the lobbies which assume to voice the feelings of "the taxpayers" or "the people." Yet the first effect of the report filed Sunday by J. B. Matthews, research director of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, is to create an impression that anyone who rears his head in behalf of a consumer does so at the risk of being called a Communist or at least a "fellow traveler."

It is evident that radicals have taken an active role in some organizations whose reason for existence, if any, is protection of the consumer. It is plain, too, that as Mr. Matthews said, "advertising performs an indispensable function in a mass production economy." Yet it is wholesome in the interests of good advertising to have the interests of consumers continually expressed by genuine representatives.

There is good reason to believe Communists have sought to undermine Capitalism by creating the impression that all advertising is dishonest or wasteful. This is as mistaken as the impression that all consumers are Communists. The real need is for discrimination. Good advertising will be strengthened by alert consumers, even as good government will be safeguarded by alert citizens.

Geneva as Co-ordinator

The League of Nations' "invitation" to Russia to halt hostilities and negotiate with Finland is the sharpest, quickest ultimatum that ever came out of Geneva. This demand cannot have startled Moscow more than it did friends of the League who had mourned its reported demise. Against a background of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and Poland this action naturally impels the question: What can Geneva do?

It could expel the Soviet, but probably will not. It can and probably will put into terms of legal condemnation the nations' general verdict of unprovoked aggression. On that platform the members—whatever their status as belligerents or neutrals in Europe's other and related war—can co-operate to oppose Russian aggression. Geneva can become a very effective clearing-house for all who wish to aid Finland. Even the United States may find it convenient to associate itself with Geneva, as in the case of Manchuria, although it is already finding independent ways both to protest Russian action and to help the Finns.

Over Poland, Great Britain and France were careful not to take on Russia as an opponent. Having their hands full with Germany, such a course was readily understandable. But British feeling over Finland has been unmistakable and Lord Halifax has given it official expression. The possibility of Russia's coming through Sweden to a port on the North Sea also affects Britain's position and already British planes have gone to Finland.

If Geneva takes drastic steps against Russia, any economic or military action London takes can be as an agent of the League, without necessarily involving her as an ally of Finland against Russia. Britain may not desire or need such legalism; she may be ready to confront Russia, feeling that the struggle against aggression is all of a piece. But it would appear wise not to broaden the front more than necessary, and it is very probable that if the German threat were removed Russian expansionism would quickly subside.

That fact must affect even the neutrals' approach to the question of stopping Russia. It should help them to see that they would not now be trying to revive a decadent League to halt one case of aggression if they had taken a firmer position against all aggression. For practical measures now they may find some utility in the League as a center of their own efforts and as a tentative means of co-ordination with the Allies.

A war communiqué from Moscow on a recent day declared the Russians had advanced between three and five miles "in all directions." Including backward?

Buying Sight Unseen?

The cost of compulsory sickness insurance covering the United States on a national scale is estimated by Government officials at 4 to 4.5 per cent of the income of the persons insured. If Congress this winter should vote funds which can be used to foster the system, and if it should extend to all the States, the eventual total in new taxes for public medical care would be, it is calculated, between $1,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 a year. This includes $400,000,000 to be given annually to 20,000,000 indigent in the form of free insurance. A great part would not be new expenditure; the manner of payment would be altogether new.

Though these figures were contained in the "health message" sent to Congress by the President last January, it is curious how little interest they have stirred. The one group which recognized what impended and spoke up was the medical profession. It is no recommendation of compulsory sickness insurance that the people who know most about it are strongest in opposition. So far there is little indication that either the real meaning or full cost of this colossal innovation is understood by Congress or the public.

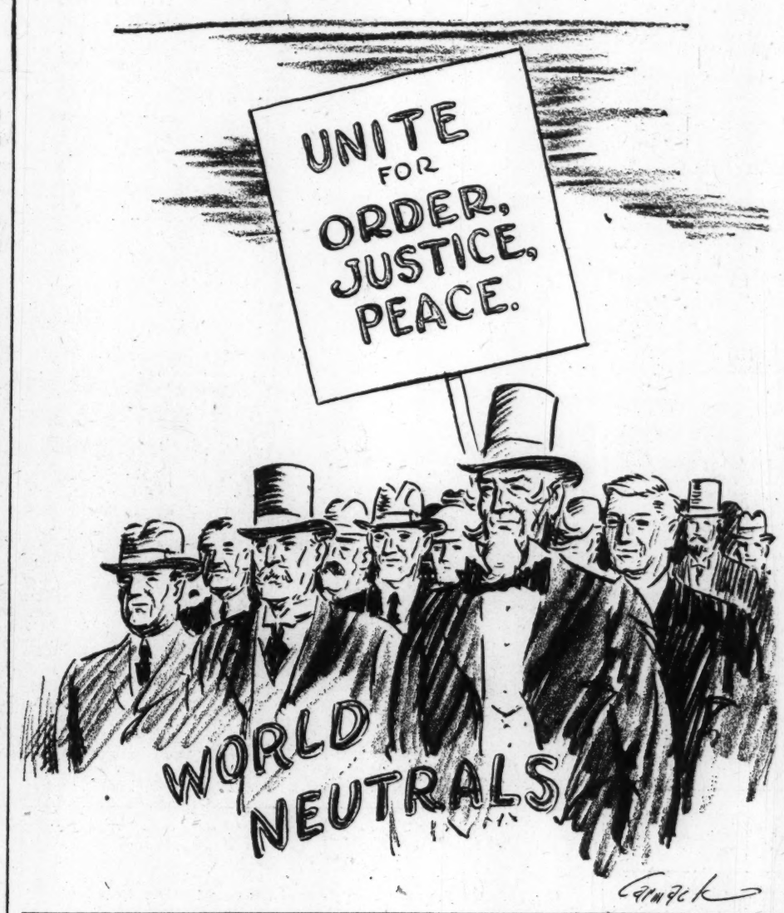
As the Wagner bill's sponsors have said, it does not set up a Federal system of sickness insurance or of State medicine or of socialized medicine, nor require any State to set up any particular type of medical service. But the bill does offer to the States a Federal subsidy which could be so employed, and medical critics declare this one of the bill's objects.

Last summer Congress postponed increases in social security payroll taxes due to go into effect next January 1. Congressional leaders announced with satisfaction that $825,000,000 had been saved to employers and employees for the ensuing three years. The new payroll taxes which could ultimately be developed through the aid of the Wagner bill might total at least three times that amount, plus other taxes.

If Congress wants to give encouragement to compulsory sickness insurance as a third type of social insurance more far-reaching and for many years more costly than the others, that is within its province. It is also within the province of Congress to inform itself of the full implications of the proposed legislation.

Students at the University of Texas will have to strike out for themselves and expect no free passes to education hereafter. The new "prexy" is an ex-big league pitcher.

A Needed Mobilization



"Water, Water, Everywhere"

"Minne," in this case, is not a girl's name. It is American Indian for water. Minne-sotah means sky-tinted, or somewhat clouded, water, an Indian description of the springtime color in the Minnesota River of which the State is namesake.

A southern-section road map of Minnesota gives us good baker's dozen of lakes, rivers, and towns using Minne—in combination with other Indian words descriptive of the near-by water, parent of the label—Minnehaha, laughing water, or, in Sioux, curling water; Minnetonka, big or great water; Minikahda, beside water; Minneapolis, Sioux "water" and Greek "city." Surrounded and permeated by rivers and lakes, truly, a "city of water" is Minneapolis.

Here it was that the hotel clerk turned puzzled gaze upon the emotion in my "A private bath? Certainly!"

* * *

Half an hour later, from the rapture of a tubful of warm, soapy water, I reviewed a just-completed three weeks' dry, dusty visit to a section of the land where hair-doing, bath, and laundry were major events, to be approached with forethought and much the same consideration one gives to asking for a rise in salary.

True, by the end of the second week of my sojourn, and time for a third bath, I had a technique. Finding my hostess, guard of the rainbarrel, in a mellow mood, I worked upon her love of a "good discussion." Imperialism was the subject, included was old Rome, its culture, its architecture, its *baths*.

The result of my strategy was an hour's sole possession of the cabin, a two-quart pitcher of cold water, a two-quart kettle of hot water, a large, old-fashioned wash bowl, and a big pail.

* * *

From the luxury of my well-filled tub, I looked back upon that four quarts of water. With thoughtful handling and strict economy, it did my hair, my bath, and my laundry, each carefully measured, used portion being emptied into the pail for further service—garden or cabin floor.

This long, clean day I alternated occupancy of my well-filled tub with perusal of my Minnesota road map, reveling in a sufficiency of water. Minneiska, white water; Minneska, bad water; Minneota, much water; Minneopa, contraction of Sioux words Minne-hinhe-nonpa, water-falling-twice or two waterfalls; Minnetrista, crooked water; Minnewashta or waska, good water. Water, water, everywhere.

A loitering trip among these vividly described minnes looked well as the next feature of my program, but first I had an obligation to discharge. My dry-land friend would have me find her old acquaintance, Minne Smith, last heard from from the city of my full tub. Had I become obsessed? I didn't stop to count the Minne Smiths of that city directory page. I pocketed my road map and went on.

L. B. J.

British Aid to Poland: The Question of Sending Planes and Troops

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I saw in the Monitor a letter from an Englishman from Sevenoaks, Kent, in which he expressed shame that England had not given more help to Poland in her need. I questioned an English engineer on this subject. His wife is a Pole who has given some lectures in London on behalf of her people and at my request Mr. Corbridge kindly sent me a letter with permission to use it.

I know from a Polish General of high reputation that since the German occupation of Warsaw 1,500 civilians have been executed. Surely such facts coming to us constantly are sufficient reason for the Allies to do all they can to end this pitiless aggression.

M. A. BATCHELOR

London

Dear Lady Batchelor:

It has been suggested, particularly in America, that the collapse of Poland under the combined air and mechanized attack of Germany could have been avoided if France and England had made a demonstration in sufficient force with aircraft sent to Poland to supplement the Polish Air Force.

Without a knowledge of the facts there seems some reason for this thought but I have been able to obtain information which clearly indicates the folly of any attempt of this nature.

I had conversation with an English engineer who was in Warsaw until September 7 and I put this question to him. His answer was that much as he would have liked a demonstration of this nature it would have been utter folly as we should have lost the machines sent over because there was no means of landing and refueling in Poland.

In the first few hours of the war the Polish aerodromes all over the country ceased to exist as they had all been located and destroyed, giving Germany complete control of the air. He said that although he saw many German machines and was in towns repeatedly bombed he never saw any attack on these machines by Polish aircraft but the only defense was anti-aircraft guns.

If then Polish aircraft were unable to remain in the air, how could those of a friendly power which had a great distance to travel before engaging the enemy and no knowledge of the "secrets" of the plan for landing and refueling.

The Germans had carefully planned aerodromes on their side of the frontier and could at all times send up a fleet of planes fresh from their base to attack and to greatly outnumber any Allied planes many miles from their home base.

It was obviously impossible to send mechanized troops and equally impossible to give effective assistance from the air to distressed Poland.

The only course open is that which is being adopted, to blockade and stifle the force of Germany until she collapses from exhaustion or internal disruption and then to dictate a peace which will restore to Poland her rightful place among the nations of Europe.

This she has ensured for herself by her wonderful defiance of the might of her neighbor and her fight for the principles of freedom which we all hold so dear.

I, along with all my countrymen, deplore the dire necessity which has allowed the temporary submergence of a very brave and gallant ally, but Poland will arise again to a brighter and more assured future.

God grant this may not be long deferred.

London — CLIFFORD CORBRIDGE

"Wages for Housewives"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter in the Monitor on "Wages for Housewives" must have found an echo in the hearts of many housewives and mothers. Countless cases come to mind where if only the mother had had the handling of household funds, distress and disaster to the children might have been avoided. The writer knows of one case where a prisoner, a good-hearted but thoughtless fellow, spent money earned in prison on uniforms for the prison baseball team, while his wife and children went hungry at home, too overcome by shame to make their plight known.

What shall the mother do? If she tries to help out by working outside the home, she encounters a wall of opposition to "married women working." The unmarried women, who in a former age helped maintain the home as "spinsters," now bitterly guard their new freedom against encroachment from their married sisters. Really the hue and cry is not against married women working, (of course they work; none harder), but against their being paid for their work.

Since the mother's work is, in the end, for society, society should assume the obligation of paying her. In some enlightened countries today the government pays subsidies to artists. Why not to mothers? We do not suggest anything like the bonuses paid by totalitarian governments for mere physical production of children, destined as cannon fodder; what we propose is that mothers be paid a regular wage—a mere living wage—for regular work rearing children to be good citizens.

Of course fathers and mothers will always be making sacrifices for children, and Love will continue to answer the humble call for help, but would it not benefit society (that means us), if only in lessening the heavy bill we pay now for social salvage, to acknowledge our debt to motherhood, not merely by wearing carnations on Mother's Day, or by putting up statues of Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi; but by paying actual cash to active mothers here and now, when it will do the most good.

ALICE V. BROWN

Sharon, Mass.

Ay, British

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a long time I have been intending to write to you to recommend the use of the word "Britain" instead of "England" in many places where the former is obviously implied. Instances often occur where reference is made to the whole of this island under the name of one part of it, England. I often wonder how our Scottish and Welsh friends feel when they see this, for it is a common error in many newspapers and magazines other than the Monitor. Think of our leading statesmen past and present—how many have been and are Scottish and Welsh?

B. M. S.

Hastings, Sussex, Eng.

For Lasting Peace?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it possible that the free traders were right all along, and that what Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hull are seeing now as necessary in a world at lasting peace is nothing more complex than the old-fashioned free trade? Is it too high a price to pay? These questions were prompted by your heading, "Hull in Hearty Support of British Trade Hope," in a recent copy of the Monitor.

H. C. N.

Port Perry, Ontario

Invasion

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today's Russian invasion of Finland is but one result of the aloofness of the United States in the world struggle.

A. G.

Chicago

The Wide Horizon

Switzerland Mobilized

By Thomas L. Robinson

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

I am writing in Zurich, where, through intimate contact, I have come to know the Swiss, their aims, and their beliefs.

Six and one-half centuries ago, in the mist of an August dawn, three men of Switzerland, with a few followers, met on a little mountain top not far from here. They swore to preserve for all time "Die Freiheit" and "Die Heimat"—the freedom which they meant to have and the homeland which they loved. For long years they had been driven, taxed, beaten, deceived, and outraged by a motley crew of tyrants, big and little. Hence the oath-taking on the Rutliberg. That was in August, 1291.

From the beginning, these people realized that to protect their freedom and their homes they must ever be ready to fight, if fighting need be. Through these years, time and again, fighting it was, and the Swiss have won through to 1939 and are still in their mountains. But today around the borders of this country they have constructed two lines of fortifications; farther inland, certain great fortresses are being built, while a sturdy army waits and watches.

* * *

The people of Switzerland face the future and their task without hesitation. As their President stated last year, they were ready to defend their democracy "to the last franc and to the last drop of blood," and at five o'clock in the gray of another morning, a few weeks ago up in the Alpine hamlets the ancient deep drums were beating the long roll. Farther down, the sending station at Beromünster was flashing an order; the army radios, telephones, telegraphs, airplanes—all were at work. Every man, woman and child knew what was meant: the long-expected mobilization.

On that morning the man with a blue ticket reached for his fur-covered knapsack, the hob-nailed shoes, the broad steel helmet and the well-kept gun, and went quickly to his station, whether a border fortress or a pillbox on his own little farm. The next morning the men with red tickets repeated these actions, and on the third morning the third and last group, those with white tickets, left for the post assigned. Die Schweiz, La Suisse, La Svizzera was under arms in a general mobilization.

And general mobilization means just that. There was no long debated question of calling youths and men of all ages of twenty to twenty-five, or twenty to thirty, and so on. Of course, there were certain essential home services exempted, but generally speaking every man went from the age of twenty to the late fifties.

This is no toy army. It can within a few hours put half a million men in the field, including auxiliary branches; if need be this could be increased with oldsters and trained women to over a million. They have all been drilled and trained since early youth. It is strange to me, as an American accustomed to the Sullivan law against the possession of firearms, to be in a country where every citizen is required to keep an army gun in his own house, together with six months' allowance of ammunition!

The Swiss guns, large or small, are as good as any. They make them here, thus are not dependent on some distant arms factory in another country. This year's world champion with the rifle was a Frenchman who used a regulation Swiss army gun and declared it was the best he had ever seen.

* * *

Since war was declared, the country through its Parliament has chosen a General, the fourth in history. As they say, they have never felt the need of generals except in times of great stress. They think colonels are enough to do the work and "we have seen a few too many generals elsewhere."

The Swiss try to be neutral, and politically and internationally they do a good job. But one cannot control the thoughts and opinions of men—at least one cannot in a democracy. I may say without reservation that the hatred of dictatorship and aggression is deep and bitter here. There are four official languages in Switzerland—French, German, Italian and Romansh, also perhaps some twenty variations or patois. Yet every voice from Basel to Geneva and Lugano speaks the same language when it comes to his horror of today: "This evil thing must go." While they realize that they are not strong enough themselves to put an end to it, they still believe that they can protect their "Freiheit und Heimat."

In Boswell's "Life of Johnson" there is to be found this passage by the pen of the famous doctor, dated 1742: "Let those who deride the capacity of the Swiss, tell us by what wonderful policy, or by what happy conciliation of interests, it is brought to pass, that in a body made up of different communities and different religions, there should be no civil commotions, though the people are so warlike, that to nominate and raise an army is the same." So Switzerland has mobilized and is ready for what may come. I have a belief that when this war is over the red banner with the great white cross will still be flying over Zurich and Bern, Basel and Lucerne, Geneva and Lausanne, Montreux, Lugano, Locarno, and many another beautiful town, mountain and valley.

Snow Over Karelian Marshes

There is another bog-land I know well,
Where the duck lift, in order, against the sky;
And I suppose, although I cannot tell,
That those swamps also hear the small snipe cry,

As I have heard it; that men have moved across them
Heavily, with boots—and dogs—upon their ways;
And now, while the snow falls, they still will cross them,
As they have often crossed, on other days.

And still the snow falls, white and silent, passing—
One flake and then another—covering all;
Not knowing that freedom is standing, men are massing,—
Silent as snow, dark as the dark night-fall.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW